

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

AN ENGLISHMAN thus writes to the *Englishman* about the Volunteers honoring the Viceroy:

This being the case, I shall, indeed be, surprised then if Volunteers do assemble as usual to form a Guard of Honour on the Viceroy's arrival. I believe that, with the exception of the annual inspection, no Volunteer is under any obligation to attend any particular drill or parade, and I cannot see that the officers under pressure from Simla can compel their men to be present on this special occasion. I am myself a Volunteer officer; it might be my duty to call a parade for a like purpose if ordered to do so, but I fancy I should be on that occasion without any men to command unless people say what they do not mean.

Again:

Six months ago we were asked to bend our necks under the feet of natives, more especially of Bengalis. When we objected mildly, we were informed by the Viceroy that it was for our good, and that, if we would but make trial of it for a time, we might take his word for it we should like it rather than otherwise. As we still did not quite see it the Viceroy said he would consult his 'eyes and ears,' the various officers of local Governments, and gave a pledge to abide by the result. After much delay these spoke out with no uncertain voice on our side, but in spite of this we are now informed that Lord Ripon is determined to pass the Bill at once. We are now asked to do honour to the man who has done his best to bring India to ruin—who has set races against race to an extent that may endanger the peace of the Empire—and who is now about deliberately, we are told, to break every pledge and promise he has solemnly given to us. We are asked to do even more than this, when we and our wives and daughters are on the eve of being reduced to a state which is about as loathsome to us as slavery. We are told that it is an insult to the Queen's representative even if we are absent, and we are asked to join in the triumphal procession of the Viceroy to do honour to the man who has snubbed and defied us, and treated our representations with scorn, and to pretend respect and devotion where we feel none. Shall we meekly put on fetters to show our rulers how much we like them?

Do Englishmen in India really believe that this sort of language will raise their character in the estimation of the civilized world?

THERE was a Tea-Planters' meeting at Silchar on the 29th September last. The following Resolutions among others were passed:

We regret also to observe that those persons who desire the Bill to be passed, while accusing its opponents of many things untrue in themselves, which had best be passed over in silent contempt, state that we are equally opposed to Lord Ripon's General policy, more especially in the matters of Local Self-Government, and the larger introduction of natives into the higher ranks of the service. We desire therefore to say that whatever opinions individuals among us may have in these matters such is not the case. We are not opposed to Self-Government or to natives obtaining high positions in the service, so long as such is consonant with the continuance of British rule, the equal administration of justice, and the energetic development of the resources of the country.

We protest against this question being called a privilege of natives. It is essentially a question of the privilege of Europeans, with which natives, as such, have no concern, as long as justice is equally administered.

We pledge ourselves, in the event of this Bill being passed to resist it individually and collectively by all the legal means in our power. We will not be tried by a native, no matter what his position may be, and we shall support to the utmost of our power any European British subject in India in this determination.

It is stated that Sir Richard Temple has determined to make another attempt to get into Parliament, and, in conjunction with Mr. Sampson Lloyd, will stand in the Conservative interest against Mr. W. H. Gladstone and Mr. Hastings for East Worcestershire.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the construction of the Bellari-Kishna Railway, at an estimated outlay of 177 lakhs. The length of the line is to be about 250 miles, and it will run through districts which suffered severely during the late famine.

THE COUNCIL of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association have passed the following Resolutions against the Ilbert Bill:

That in the opinion of the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, every legislative measure in however modified a form, which seeks to render European British subjects liable to the Criminal Jurisdiction of Native Magistrates and Judges, is vicious and obnoxious in principle, and cannot but prove oppressive and disastrous in practice.

That the Council have reason to believe that any further endeavour to force a measure of this description into law would be viewed as a high handed and inequitable exercise of arbitrary power; and as a wanton and deliberate affront to the collective public opinion of practically the whole European and Anglo-Indian community in India.

TUESDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

THE SIXTEENTH Fine Arts Exhibition was opened at Simla on the 26th September last by His Ex-

cellency the Commander-in-Chief. Dr. Hunter, who on behalf of the Committee asked the Commander-in-Chief to open the Exhibition, delivered an excellent address. He said that the present Exhibition was one of the strongest which the Society had ever held. The number of works of art exhibited is one-fourth greater this year than last; the increase being from 412 to 511. The increase, moreover, is not merely one of a gross total, but has been maintained in each branch of artistic effort represented on our walls. The oil paintings have increased from 122 to 162; the water colours from 238 to 273; the miscellaneous objects of art from 52 to 67.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief made some pleasant remarks in his inaugural address. We extract the following from the address:

They had heard Mr. Hunter say that the society had no established building in which to show its Exhibition, but led a good name too, but it had no local habitation, and for its nomadic existence. The society in fact had a name and a part he would rather the position were reversed and it had a local habitation instead of a name. But he would like most that the two should go together. He hoped some day they would. Its Indian life was not, however, the least of the Society's troubles. Its purse was shrinking in a manner painful to contemplate. He trusted a mere hint on this painful matter would be enough to bring assistance where assistance was much needed, for the Society had done and was doing a great deal of good. It would like to do more, but unfortunately good resolutions did not go very far of themselves, and the society to encourage art in India, wanted, he must say the word, money.

Yes, put money in thy purse!

THE FOLLOWING news comes from Australia: "Mr. Fairfax, proprietor of the *Sydney Morning Herald* has been fined £250 for contempt of Court. The proceedings arose out of an action for libel brought against the *Herald* by the Superintendent of the Children's Home, for reflecting on the management of that Institution, and the verdict was adverse to the *Herald* and in its comments upon the case, the *Herald* said that the trial could not be satisfactorily terminated in that Court, and that Sir George Innes, the Judge trying the case, had had no English training. The article was also alleged to have contained a reflection on the mode of Sir George's elevation to the Bench, made it was urged, to disparage the Judge, and the administration of justice through him. There is stated to be a strong feeling against the Court.

IN Ceylon the change in the appearance of the sun lasted from September 9th to September 12th. The sun resumed its usual appearance on the evening of September 13th. This effect of the change in the colour was due to sulphurous clouds, and will give an idea of the vast quantity which must have been discharged from the volcanic vents during the recent eruption in the Sunda Straits.

FOUR YOUNG BURMANS have arrived at Madras to prosecute their studies in the Presidency College, and two more are expected by the next Rangoon steamer. The expenses of these students will be borne by the British Government into whose service they will be drafted on passing their final examinations.

THE FOLLOWING incident is mentioned by the Alexandrian correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*:

Major Sir Evelyn Baring arrived at Suez early on Monday the tenth, and narrowly escaped being quarantined for seven days. A passenger on board the *Pekin* died from chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. The Medical Sanitary Officer at Suez refused Sir Evelyn permission to land, and hinted at seven days' quarantine, unless his decision was reduced by Sanitary Council. Sir Evelyn telegraphed the fact to Chery Pasha, who at once communicated with the Sanitary Board at Alexandria, a circular was sent round to the delegates and by a small majority of votes free pratique, after twenty-four hours observation, was granted.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

THE FOLLOWING PAR is going the round of the papers: Mr. Gladstone has felled several more trees. He was seized one night by a policeman on suspicion of being a desperate character!

A RESOLUTION of the Bengal Government reducing the number of students for the Agricultural scholarships from two to one, will, it is stated, come into operation from next year. Was no other subject available for retrenchment?

THREE vessels, belonging to the English Navy, have been ordered to the Straits of Sunda, for the purpose of re-surveying the Channel and reporting on the changes caused by the late volcanic upheaval.

IT is reported that on 17th September eighty camel loads of arms and ammunition for the Ameer entered the Khyber, and were made over to the Khan of Lalpura at Lundi Kotal.

A TERRIBLE STORM occurred in England on the 2nd September last, which did great damage to the crops and on the coast. Almost all Europe suffered from it simultaneously. It even extended to Newfoundland, where great destruction took place in the fishing fleet.

FOR THE first time since the establishment of British Courts in India, a Parsi—Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Mistry, a witness in the case of *Abdul Kureem vs. Nazir* the other day—was affirmed without either the *Zenda Vesta* being handed to him, or his being asked to affirm on his *custee*, or sacred thread. Mr. Sorabjee refused to swear on the Bible, and all that the Interpreter did was to swear him on his word. Why was he not sworn on solemn affirmation?

INDIA is to be visited by a member of the Swedish Royal family. The Swedish frigate *Vanadis*, which is about to start on a voyage round the world, will carry as a passenger the Duke of Gotland, youngest son of the King of Sweden. The expedition, which is to last eighteen months, has been undertaken for scientific objects, and several eminent savants will be on board. The *Vanadis* goes first to South America, and then round the Horn to the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, India, and home by the Cape of Good Hope.

THE MADRAS TIMES has the following on the appearance of the Sun in that town:

We would direct our readers' attention to the following extraordinary natural events that are said to have occurred during the last week. At about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, a shock of earthquake is said to have occurred at Triplicore in the Salem District. The direction of the shock being from west to east. The Englishman newspaper reports that at 1-14 A.M. on the 6th, there were two sharp shocks of earthquake at Calcutta. A red light was seen in the western sky on Sunday evening, and it lasted till half-past seven; and from Sunday changes have been observed in the color of the sun. On the morning of the tenth, the sunlight looked unusually white at Salem. On the evening of the same day the sunlight looked green. On the morning of the 11th, the sun and the sunlight appeared of a bluish-green color, and a large spot was noticed on the sun's disc. The Natives are disposed to regard the change in the color of the sun with superstition and with alarm which is not in all cases superstitious; for some fancy that the greenness with the sun spot may portend famine. The atmosphere has been hazy; and some have felt that there was something strange in the air they breathed.

It is notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Ripon and staff, will leave for Jummoo on the 16th, and reach Calcutta via Kashmir, Murree, and Lahore on the 1st of December.

THURSDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

YESTERDAY'S *Calcutta Gazette* contains the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to Maharaja Dhunoojoy Narain Bhomy of Keonjhar (Orissa) for his liberality in making a donation of Rs. 5000 for the construction of a hostel to be attached to the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack and of Rs. 3000 for the advancement of the Cuttack College.

WE HAVE received a communication from Bankura in which it is stated that a man named Steemunt Chowdhry was murdered on the 7th of Joista last and that the police have been unable to detect the culprit. We are told that the deceased was a brother of one Judoo Chowdhry Gowala of Kanonghorri in the Sudder Sub-Division of Bankura. We hope the district authorities will make a searching enquiry into the matter.

WE LEARN from a statement furnished by the Press Commissioner's Office that the six sales of Bengal opium from April to September yielded Rs. 3,48,21,305 which was better than the estimate by Rs. 15,81,305. The receipts from the sales of September showed an excess of Rs. 2,28,620 over the estimate. The yield of pass duty on the Bombay opium for the whole period was Rs. 3,12,000 worse than the estimate.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that though Delli-Dewangunge is an important village in Purneah having a middle class English school and many tradesmen and merchants it has no Post Office. It is served by the Post Office at Myunggur ten miles off. The latter is an insignificant place chiefly inhabited by agriculturists, who cannot have much cor-

respondence. Why not remove this office to Delli Dewangunge?

WE ARE REQUESTED to publish the following letter:

Sir.—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly insert the following in your paper.

In your issue of the 26th August you inserted a circular letter addressed to the leading people of this district by Mr. Porch the Magistrate, and you apparently objected to his signing the same as Magistrate, and also to a portion of the same italicised by you. But I feel confident when the facts are considered, you will not in the end, find it so objectionable as at first it may appear. At first sight, I grant, an outsider may take objection to the character of the letter and the committee were quite alive to that, but the people of this backward part of the country are apt to be misled. If they were simply asked to subscribe mentioning that such a high personage as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was coming to visit the place they might subscribe more than what was necessary, so Mr. Porch in his good nature at our request named the maximum sum which it was thought each might be willing to contribute according to his circumstances.

To avoid any apprehension of any remittances to the reception fund being lost in transit and also to make sure, to whom the money was to be sent Mr. Porch allowed his official designation to be put below his name; nothing was further from his thoughts than the idea of putting his official designation as a means to extort money from the unwilling.

On receipt of a letter from the committee for such assistance he simply desired to further the wishes of the committee, the members and president of which were at that time unknown to him. Cordial co-operation was invited and the way it might be given at short notice, was pointed out as there was very little time left. That it was understood to be optional and not compulsory is shown by the fact that some addressees gave more than or even double what was asked, while others gave very much less and some nothing at all.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Reception Committee in addressing the Magistrate for his official assistance for this purpose, did as is customarily done under such circumstances by the secretaries of voluntarily aided institutions in this district, and as the local public here have grown to accept whenever there may be occasion for co-operation of this kind for the reasons already given!

MALDAH, } Yours faithfully,
The 1st October 1883. } LAL BEHARY LAHORY, Sec.,
to the Reception Fund.

Say what our correspondent may it cannot be denied that Mr. Porch's letter had the appearance of a "gentle pressure."

IT HAS BEEN decided to start a Zoological and Botanical Society at Bombay. At a preliminary meeting of gentlemen interested in the matter Dr. Macdonald was appointed President provisionally, and Mr. E. H. Aitkin, Secretary.

THE MEN of the Viceroy's Bodyguard, charged with being concerned in the assault on the bazar people at Dehra, acquitted by the Assistant Magistrate, and then ordered by the Allahabad High Court to be re-tried before the Sessions Judge of Meerut, have been again acquitted, owing to want of evidence as to their identity.

THE BEHAR HERALD SAYS:

By the transfer of Babu Novin Chandra Sen, of Behar, to Bhagalpur, this division loses one of its best subdivisional officers. There is not much scope for originality in our dry routine system; yet the measures introduced by Babu Novin Chandra for the reclamation of the Doms, a criminal class, without any cost to Government and for better organization of the Chowkaidary system, have been pronounced good, by competent judges. The result of these measures, has been a striking diminution of crime for the last two years.

Why transfer an officer who proves himself so useful to his sub-division?

FRIDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

EDUCATION we are glad to observe is spreading in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa. There was a very satisfactory increase in the number of schools during the past year. Excluding the figures for Banki, the number of schools was 920 in 1881-82 as compared with 1,004 in 1882-83, the number of pupils being 11,878 and 12,576 in these years respectively. Middle English secondary schools increased from 3 to 4, and vernacular schools of the same class from 7 to 8. Upper primary schools increased from 46 to 52, and lower primary schools from 858 to 928. There is only one girls' school in the Mehals, established by the Cuttack Baptist Mission at Ohhagan in Atgur. Female education is not, however, limited to this school, as girls read in some of the boys' schools. The Mehals are divided into four educational circles, each of which is in charge of a Sub-Inspector, and under some of them inspecting pundits are employed. The total cost of the schools in the Mehals was Rs. 59,331, of which Rs. 7,724 was contributed by Government.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION on the Tributary States contains the following remarks on Mohurbhunj:

The death of the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj during the year from small-pox has been already noticed. Almost every member of his family was attacked by the disease; but they all recovered, with the exception of the Maharani and her sister. Besides Mohurbhunj Proper, the State possesses zemindaries in Balasore and Midnapore, in the former district are small and are under the General Manager of the State. The zemindari of Nyabassan in Midnapore, is however, an extensive and important one, and it has been decided to have it under the Collector of Midnapore, at least until settlements have been concluded and a rent-roll prepared. The Superintendent remarks—

"I cannot close this short review of the Mohurbhunj State without expressing my sincere regret at the untimely death of Maharajah Krishna Chander Bhunj Deo. By building

roads and founding schools, he did much to improve his State. His princely donation of Rs. 20,000 for the perpetuation of the Ravenshaw College, his donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Balasore Pilgrim Hospital, and his liberal gifts for scholarships, will cause his memory to be held in respect throughout the Province."

In these remarks the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs. The Maharajah was a liberal and an enlightened Chief, and his death is much to be deplored.

WE TAKE from the above Resolution the following remarks on Keonjhar:

The report concerning Keonjhar is again most satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor learns with much pleasure that the Maharaja still continues to administer his State in a just and liberal manner. The relations which exist between him and his people are all that could be desired. Important criminal and civil cases are heard by the Maharaja personally, the criminal cases being disposed of by him, unless it is necessary to commit them, in which case they are finally disposed of by the Superintendent. The postal line kept up by the Maharajah between Keonjhar and Bhudruk is said to be very slow, and the runners under little or no control. The Superintendent has suggested to the Maharaja the desirability of either making over the line to the Imperial Postal Department paying any deficit till the line can pay itself, or of making it over to be included in the Gurjhat post. The Lieutenant-Governor will await a further report on the subject after the Superintendent has received a reply from the Maharaja. The Maharaja should not postpone his intention of establishing a dispensary. The value of such an institution would be great.

THE SAME RESOLUTION has the following about the Raja of Nilgiri:

The report regarding the state of affairs in Nilgiri is far from satisfactory. It is stated that the Raja, though intelligent, is an unscrupulous and exacting landlord and hence complaints of oppression are by no means of rare occurrence. The services of Biboo Bholanath Das, a Sub-Inspector of schools, have recently been lent to the Raja. His services as Dewan will, it may be hoped, tend to the establishment of a more effective administration, and of a more cordial relationship between the Raja and his people. A disturbance has recently arisen in the State, owing to the Raja having adopted a son of the late Chief of Mohurbhunj, to the exclusion of a son of his own brother, whom he, it is alleged, had previously adopted. The necessary orders regarding the course to be adopted for the restoration of tranquility have been issued by the Superintendent to the Collector of Poores as *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals. The Lieutenant-Governor will await a further report regarding these disturbances; he will also be glad to know whether there is any improvement in disposing of cases without the delay which the Superintendent thinks has hitherto taken place in the administration of justice.

THE COMMISSIONER of the Rajshye and Kuch Behar Division thus reports on the material condition of the people:

The material condition of the people, with few exceptions, was satisfactory. If the rice failed in places, the price of labour was high, and the railway and other works gave plenty of employment to the labouring classes.

THE SAME OFFICER thus reports on the state of public feeling in his division:

State of public feeling.—As in previous years, the mass of the people took little or no interest in public affairs or public measures. The license tax, the chankidari tax, and the Arms Act are accepted facts, which have ceased to cause remark, and of which the inconvenience has been reduced to a minimum. With the educated classes and the Europeans, however, the year has been one of considerable excitement. The scheme of local self-government was much discussed in the earlier part of the year, but it is said that with the novelty the interest displayed in the subject has to a great extent died out. The bulk of the people are agrarian and entirely indifferent to the measure, whose principal advocates were the pleaders, muktears, and clerks, resident at the sadder stations of districts. The zemindars as a whole were lukewarm. The other question on which public opinion has been excited in a manner which cannot be sufficiently deplored has been the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, which has in the opinion of the district officers, brought about a distinct separation and a very lamentable soreness between Europeans and natives. In Darjeeling, where the Bengali element is absent, where the interests of the hill races are largely bound up with those of the Europeans, and where the Bill, if passed is never likely to have any effect, the feeling of irritation is entirely one-sided, and is believed by the Deputy Commissioner to be due solely to sympathy with Europeans in other parts of India, and to a conviction that the principle of the measure will affect the security of English capital in the country.

On the Press:

Public press.—Two new vernacular papers were started during the year at Patna, and one by the Scotch Mission at Darjeeling. The *Hindu Ranjika* and the *Rajshahi Patrika*, published at Rajshahye, and the *Dik Prakash*, of Raugpore, are favourably mentioned for the loyalty of their tone. The last named publication is issued under the supervision of Babu Mahima Rajan Roy Chaudhuri of Kakin, to whom it does credit. Regarding the remaining papers, the Commissioner reports that they "have of course contained such articles as were to be expected on the extension of Local Self-Government and the Criminal Procedure Bill."

SATURDAY 6TH, OCTOBER.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a specimen bottle of medicated oil and tooth powder forwarded by Babu Upendra Chunder Mujumdar Kabiraj. The oil is said to be a good specific for head-diseases and the tooth-powder is highly recommended as a tooth-protector.

THERE WERE 200 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 19th September of which 10 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 60 from fevers, 24 from bowel complaints, 3 from accidents, 19 from phthisis and asthma, 27 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 57. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 7. The average of daily mortality was 28.5.

WE HAVE received a prospectus of night schools which have been opened at Gorakhpore by Pandit

Saligram for the benefit of artisans. It is said that those already opened have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Subscriptions are solicited and we hope they will be given without demur.

IT APPEARS that the budmashes, who molested the good people of Goverdangha and Railway coolies, have been apprehended. A correspondent, who ought to have authenticated, gives us this piece of information.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand five hundred and fifty-six persons visited the Indian Museum in the month of September last of whom 25,216 were natives and 340 Europeans and others.

WE LEARN from our Gossain Durgapur correspondent that the Joint-Magistrate of Kusteia having witnessed the road in that village during his late tour has strongly recommended to Government the necessity of its immediate thorough repair as it is considered an important feeder road in the Nuddea district.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the examinations in the Calcutta University are likely to be held in the month of March from the year 1885. As the studies for the B. L. Examinations have been considerably raised the Law students our correspondent says are anxious that the time for their examination should be extended by putting off the examination to March 1883.

WE HAVE received a communication from Baraset in which the writer bitterly complains of the conduct of the local police. A daring theft was committed in the shop of one Burroda Prosad Mitter on the night of the 29th ultimo, the shop is scarcely fifty cubits from the police station. The thieves had entered the shop by breaking open a wall and abstracted 400 rupees worth of goods. A theft like this occurred in the same shop year before last. The Police have managed not to detect the culprits. Our correspondent says that there is a feeling of insecurity among the people.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a correspondent at Somrah in the District of Hooghly:

With deep regret I beg to inform you that owing to want of rain in this part of the Hooghly District scarcity is impending over us. A fortnight ago a shower of rain fell; since then the sky is clear; and it seems that there is no prospect of raining soon. The general population including the middle men and cultivating ryots feel much disheartened at this state of the weather. They say that if it do not rain soon say within a week even the most fruitful low lands already bearing exuberant crops will be dried. Lands of other descriptions are also drying up, and the leaves are burnt up. All these are not signs of a good future.

As we had anticipated Mr. Henderson, the Senior Magistrate, has committed to the sessions the case of Roberts Morgan and Co. *vs.* the editor of the *Statesman*. His Worship holds that this is a fit case for a jury. We demur. The Magistrate could have well disposed of the case himself.

WE CONGRATULATE the Madras *Hindu* on its tri-weekly appearance. The first number of the tri-weekly edition is well equipped.

WE HAVE received a long letter anent the late Missionary Conference in connection with the Great Missionary Case. We agree with the writer in the main, but we have had enough of the case and do not like to open our columns to further controversy on the subject.

IS IT COME TO THIS? Has official morality gone down so low as the *Pioneer* paints it? The Allahabad paper says that some of the North-West officials have declared that if they had known that their opinions on the Ilbert Bill would be published, they would not have given their opinions. So our officials are double-faced—they have one opinion for the outside public and another for the Government privately and confidentially.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for August and five months—April to August 1883. 2. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with foreign countries and of the coasting trade of the several Presidencies and Provinces in the year ending 31st March 1883, Vol. I, Foreign Trade. 3. Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department in Bengal for 1882-83. 4. Army Circulars, India, of 31st August 1883. 5. First Annual Report of the Mymensingh Sanmilani Sabha for 1882-83. 6. Statement of India Salt Revenue from April to August, 1879-80 to 1883-84. 7. The Voice of India for September 1883. 8. Uppanyas Rutnabali or the story serial in Bengali Vol. I. Part 4. By Damodur Mookerjee. 9. Bibidha Prosanga or Essays on various subjects in Bengali. By Rabeendranath Tagore. 10. The Bharuti—a Bengali monthly Vol. VII. Nos. 6 and 7. 11. Report of the Com-

mittee appointed to consider the question of constructing wet docks at Diamond Harbour, together with the order of Government appointing it, and an Appendix. 12. Report of the Calcutta Port Commissioners in communication with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the best means of extending the accommodation for shipping in the Port of Calcutta.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, October 5.—The failure of Messrs. Suse and Sibeth, merchants, was announced yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at a hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Mr. Houldsworth, the Conservative candidate has been elected member for Manchester in the room of Mr. Birley, the deceased member, defeating Doctor Pankhurst, the Radical candidate, by a large Majority. The Liberals abstained from voting.

Paris, October 2.—Rumours of a Ministerial crisis are current here, it being stated that differences exist in the Cabinet. The latest reports are, however, that the Cabinet will await the reassembling of Parliament before taking further measures. Two ministers have remonstrated with President Grévy for meddling in connexion with his son-in-law M. Wilsen. M. Antoine deputy for Metz, has been arrested on a charge of high treason.

3.—It is reported that the French Government refuses to make any concession to China beyond the neutralisation of North Tonquin, which it is proposed shall be administered half by the Chinese and half by the Anamesites.

4.—It is rumoured that General Thibaudin, Minister of War has resigned.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1883.

DURGA PUJA AND THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

HITHERTO we have considered the religious character of Durga Puja. In the present article we propose to trace its influence on national industries and trades. This inquiry may not be without interest at the present time when we are about to have a World's Fair in Calcutta.

Durga Puja is the greatest national festival of the Hindus, and it exercises the same influence on the tastes and fashions of the people that the Christmas does on the Christians and the Mohurrum upon the Mahomedans. It is the season for new clothes and new things. Every Hindu, however poor or indigent, has a longing at this time of the year for new clothes and sweetmeats. The lowly peasant buys new cloths for his family and children, and spends his mite upon such sweetmeats as the rude confectioner of his village can supply. Preparations for Durga Puja festivities commence months before the festival, and the shops and bazars in towns and villages set forth in goodly array their attractive articles nearly a month before the date of the Puja. In the village the Hat or the marketplace presents a busy scene. In towns the greatest activity is seen in the shops of shoe-makers, tailors or habit-makers, and cloth-dealers. Dyers are actively engaged in dying *dhutis* and *saris* in all the colors of the rainbow, and the perfumers, or *Gandhis* as they are called, in laying out their stocks of scents and odors of all kinds. The goldsmiths and jewellers burn their "midnight oil," and the braziers and blacksmiths work with the highest tension and speed. Indeed, every art and industry the products of which are needed in domestic economy present a degree of activity and vitality which are not seen at any other time of the year. The insignificant basket-maker and the poor potter are also in the thick of the action at this time, in no other season is there a greater demand for their humble wares.

Pottery.—Cooking pots (*handis*) and ordinary earthen jars (*halsis*) are sold in large quantities after every eclipse of the sun or the moon as also on the last day of the Hindu year, the Chait Sankranti, as every Hindu throws away his old cooking pots after an eclipse and consecrates a few earthen jars filled with water on the Chait Sankranti, but earthen cups, tumblers and other articles of pottery are not wanted on those occasions. The kind of earthen pots required for Durga Puja are the cooking pots, which comprise (1) the *tolo* (vessels of a roundish shape for boiling rice), (2) the *tijel* (the same but flat bottomed and wide in the mouth for making curries), (3) the *sara* (saucers to cover the former), (4) the *malsa* (spherical bowls used

for keeping dressed meat and as washing vessels), (5) the *sanki* (a platter of large size.) These five kinds of earthen pots complete the ordinary cooking vessels of the Hindu's household. There is another vessel called a (6) *khola* or *khuli* according to its size and shape. This last serves the purpose of a frying pan. The *tolo* and the *tijel*, indeed all *Handis*, *Kalasis* and *pati Bhandas*, which are diminutive *Kalasis*, and are used for keeping small quantities of oil or ghi and other little necessities and also for raising water from large water jars called *jalas*; are made of two parts the lower hemispherical base and the up-turned neck. The lower portion is made by hand, beating well-kneaded dough of earth into shape upon a hemispherical mould, and the upper portion is turned on the potter's lathe; these two parts are separately dried and then joined and burnt in a kiln. The *sara* and the *malsa* are all made by hand like the lower half of a *Handi*; the *Sanki*, however, is turned on a lathe. The *khuli* and *khola* are both made like the *sara* by hand. The (7) *khuri* and the (8) *ramakatora* are little shallow cups used for serving curries etc and also for keeping the soaked pulses and little bits of fruits, butter etc, offered to the images as *naivedya*. These are all turned on the wheel. The (9) *Ghata* is a peculiarly shaped primitive earthen pot used for placing water before an image; in this water the goddess is invoked and worshipped. The (10) *Nava Ghatas* are diminutive ghats used for invoking minor gods and goddesses worshipped during Durga Puja; the (11) *Mangali bhand* are little cups of earth with lids of the same material used for holding small quantities of rice colored yellow with turmeric and used by the ladies of the house in worshipping the image. Numbers 9, 10 and 11 are all turned on the wheel. The (12) *cherag* is too well known to need a description; it is cast in moulds, and the (13) *derko* a hollow pillar which acts as a stand for the cherag is turned on the wheel. The (14) *gamla* is an earthen tub made on a mould and used for keeping curries, washed rice etc. The (15) *chhilam* is turned on the wheel. The (16) *Jala* is a large earthen jar used for storing large quantities of water, it is made of two parts joined together, the lower half being moulded by hand and the upper part on the lathe. The (17) *Gelasa* is an earthen tumbler, (18) the *Dhunuchi* an earthen incense-burner. These cheap articles of domestic use are sold in large quantities on the occasion of Durga Puja, the lowest purchases do not fall short of Rs. 20 per puja. According to the Hindu Sastras an earthen pot once used has to be cast away as it is considered polluted. These collectively are called *kumar-sajja* or Potter's equipment. Every guest whatever his rank is served on a piece of plantain leaf, the cheapest and perhaps the cleanest substitute for a dish, an earthen pot (*gelasa*) serves as a tumbler, and a small mat of the kusa grass completes a Hindu's table-set. The cost of a piece of plantain leaf is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pice, that of an earthen tumbler about $\frac{1}{2}$ a pice, and that of a mat of kusa grass about 3 pice so that at a cost of about one anna the Hindu at meal is served in what is considered decent style. As the entertainment of friends, guests and the poor is considered the most important part of Durga Puja, there is hardly a house in which at least about 50 heads are not fed every day of the Puja. The cost of the food varies according to the circumstances of the host; it ranges from four annas to about ten rupees per head, the average cost per head being about one rupee.

Wicker-ware.—The *doma sajja* or the basket maker's supply consists of (1) *changaris* or hemispherical baskets made of bamboo slits, and the rim bound up with either rotang or the skin of the leaf stalk of the ordinary palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*); they are of sizes, every one of them has the bottom pushed upwards like a cone, the opening or the upper part of the basket is generally much wider than the bottom. These are used for keeping all sorts of things from sweetmeats to rice and pulses: they are the cheapest and the most useful substitutes for canisters and China jars. They are also used in sending presents of sweetmeats etc to friends and relatives, as also for serving them out at large parties.

The (2) *Dalas* are circular disk-shaped dishes used for offering certain articles to gods and goddesses; they also are made of bamboo slits. The (3) *odas* are less substantial but larger sized *changaris* of spherical shape used for keeping large quantities of flowers and bel leaves, also for keeping *luchees*, a peculiar kind of pastery made with wheat flour fried in ghi. The (4) *kulas* are husking fans made of the same material. The (5) *chalunis* are sieves used for cleaning grains and sand for Homa, and the (6) *Dhuchunies* are cylindrical baskets used for washing rice. All these kinds of bamboo baskets are made with ribbons made of bamboo slits. The (7) *chubri* is a small oda made with wire-shaped bamboo slits. They are used for offering entire fruits to images. A second set of baskets used is made of the country rotang. They are more substantial than the bamboo ones. Of the several articles made with rotang the following are used for Durga Puja. The (8) *Dhamia* is a large open basket used for keeping and carrying grains, the (9) *kunke* is a small open basket of the same material used for measuring rice and other grains, four of these *kunkes* making a seer of rice. The *Rek* a large sized *kunke* is used for worshipping *La kshmi* the goddess of prosperity. The above nine form the *doma Sajja* used for Durga Puja, and the cost for a complete set of several of each kind and size, though of the poorest order, is from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8. Besides the baskets mentioned above the *doma supplies* (1) *Darma* (2) *Hogla* (3) *Maula* and (4) *chanch*, which are all small mats made of reeds, elephant grass or bamboo slits. They are generally about two to three cubits broad and three to five cubits long, and the cost for each piece varies from 2½ annas to five annas.

The *Baiti Sajja* or mat supply consists of the ordinary (1) *Madura* or mat, (2) the *patpati*, a kind of mat made from a variety of the elephant grass slit into thin pieces, and, the (3) *Jhantla* made from a variety of the papyrus plant. They are all woven with jute thread, and they vary in width from 2 to 3 cubits and in length from 5 to 10 cubits. Their price ranges from 4 annas to 2 Rs. a piece. The (4) *chatai* may be of date leaves or of bamboo slits; it is made of any size. Besides these ordinary and cheap kinds of mats there are generally sold about this season of the year the more costly *maslad mats* of Midnapur and the *Sitalpati* of Noakhali and Sylhet.

Toilet ware.—The third batch of necessary articles for Durga Puja consists of the *Yogi-sajja* or manufactures of the *Yogi*. They are (1) the *mala*, or necklace made of small beads of wood strung together, the (2) *ghunsi* or silk or cotton thread worn round the waist and to which keys are tied, (3) the *arsi* or the mirror is generally of a very diminutive size and sold for a pice each; it measures about two inches square of silver glass mounted on tin, (4) the *chiruni* or the comb made of wood sold at the rate of two to three pices for a pice, (5) the *sindur-kanta* or the wooden vessel painted red with lac and used for keeping vermillion, a necessary and auspicious article of toilette for every Hindu wife, (6) the *kajallata* or the leaf for collyrium generally made of brass, and the (7) *tika* and the (8) *tilaka-kati*, the first consisting of itancils of stout paper or palm leaf cut with peculiar devices for painting the forehead, the second being a small flat pencil of copper used for painting the *tilaka* on the forehead; the (9) *mome* a piece of virgin wax formerly used as a substitute for pomade, and the (10) *sindurchubri* the basket to keep the above nine articles. This formed the fashionable toilette basket of the ancient Hindu lady. It used to be made with the bamboo slits covered with red cloth and decorated with patterns of cowries and pieces of mother of pearl. The whole set with a reasonably decent *sindur chubri* costs about 1 Re. At least four of such baskets are required for Durga Puja, besides as many as there are lady friends, for this is the occasion for making mutual presents of sweetmeats, clothes and articles of toilette.

Drugs, spices, condiments, cosmetics &c.—The Druggist plays an important part in the Durga Puja supply. He supplies spices for seasoning curries and for the betel leaf. Besides these he supplies the *mataghusha* or aromatic

drugs used in toilette. These dried drugs are wrapped in paper in quantities of half anna to four annas each packet. The *alta* or flat pieces of cotton soaked in the colouring matter of lac are also supplied by him in bundles of twenty each for one anna. In addition to the articles mentioned above the druggist makes much profit by the sale of cosmetics, aromatics and scented and medicated oils which are used for Durga Puja. As articles required for the Puja ceremony have been described in our former issues on Durga Puja we refrain from repeating them here. The spices used for seasoning curries used by the Hindus are the (I) spices, *Bātina* or paste and (II) *phoroni* or sersoney. In cooking the following spices and condiments are used as paste being previously ground in the grinding slab or miller-stone called *Sila* by the pestle called *noda* with water viz., (1) turmeric which is a *sine qua non* in Hindu cookery; it is said to remove or modify the fishy smell of certain fishes and to neutralise the greenness of certain vegetables. Excepting the *lau* (*Cucurbita lagenaria*) and the pulse called *mash* (*Phaseolus radiatus*) turmeric paste is used by the Hindus in all curries. This paste gives a pleasant yellow tint to the curry. (2) *Sarisa* (mustard seeds) is used in flavouring soup and acid curries called *Ambal*. (3) *Dhania*, coriander seeds are used in soup and richer curries, (4) *jira* cumin seeds and (5) *marich* black pepper are generally ground together in one paste and are added to curries to give a peculiar flavour and pungency much liked by the Hindus, (6) *capsicum* (7) *tejpāt* (bayleaves), some times ground into paste but often used as *phodana* in seasoning curries (8) *methi* and (9) *kalajira* are sometimes used in seasoning curries in the same way as *asafoetida* and also mustard seeds. In peculiar dishes the (10) *Ajwan*, the (11) aniseed and the (12) *radhuni* (country celery seeds) are used as *phodana*. It is needless here to enumerate the well known spices used in making betels. Suffice it to say that there is not a Hindu who does not spend something for the purchase of these on the occasion of the Durga Puja. These latter are also sent to friends and relatives with the cosmetics called *Mataghasa* and *Alta*. The incenses burnt before the image of the goddess have been all described in former Durga numbers.

Brass and bell-metal ware.—The Kansari or the Brazier supplies the brass pots for the worship of the image and for domestic use. The articles principally purchased for the former purpose i. e. those which are given away to Brahmans after the Puja are (1) *Thala* or salvers, (2) the *bati* or cup, (3) *gelasa*, brass tumbler, (4) *Gadu*, brass spouted water-pot, (5) *Kalasi*, water jar, (6) *Dipa Sul*, chiral stand, (7) *Bata*, a vessel for keeping betel leaves and spices, (8) *Ghati* smaller water pot, substitute for tumbler, and (9) *kansa gelasa* with cover. The first eight are of yellow brass, the last of bell or white metal. *Madhuparka* is directed in the Sastras to be offered in a *kansa* pot, and with a lid, of the same alloy. The yellow metal *pital* is considered purer for religious purposes than *kansa* the white brass. Besides these other articles of brass are also purchased for other purposes. Those who can afford it offer rice and other offerings to the goddess in large brass dishes and the utensils otherwise made of earth are made of copper and brass, thus the *Ghata* the *Dhunuchi*, the *Kharpar* and others. Of late *dhuchunis*, *latkas* or tripod stick stand for dishes and the 108 *chirags* are also made of brass. Some have substituted copper *Pani Sankha* for the conchshell. *Dastis* or handles for holding torches, candelabras or large *chirag-dana*, perforated bowls for shower bath, *kamandalu* and *vringar*, small peculiarly shaped spouted pots, are also made of brass, copper, or silver according to the circumstances of the worshipper. Every brazier at this season exposes for sale all sorts of copper and brass religious utensils, and, although one set lasts for years still there is such a demand for them at this time of the year that there is hardly a shop in Calcutta, which does not sell at least 10 to 12 sets of them every day. This is the time also for sale and purchase of Chinese and Burmese gongs as also the smaller gongs of Katak and Medinipur.

Smith's shop.—The blacksmith has also active business at this season. He sells largely

scythes and sacrificial swords, and is busy in sharpening and repairing the *Banti* or scythe shaped knife fixed to a splinter of wood and used by women for cleaning and cutting vegetables, fruits and fishes. The *kuruni* a coconut scraper is much in demand at Durga Puja as sweetmeats made of the kernel of the coconut confectioned with sugar and molasses are consumed in large quantities.

Gold and silver ornaments.—The gold and silver smiths make themselves busy in preparing silver and gold ornaments offered to Durga. This is the fashionable season also for Hindu ladies to indent upon their male relatives for gold and silver ornaments. Ornaments and gold and silver utensils for domestic use are also ordered at this time.

Shells.—Conchshells both for blowing and for offering water are sold in large quantities as also *sankhas* or bangles made of conchshell cut into thin slices. These latter are painted with lac, and little bits of mica or silvered glass are placed upon them imbedded in the deep scarlet of the painted lac to imitate diamond and other precious stones. A pair of conchshell bangles consisting of at least five pieces for each wrist is sold for from 1 Re. to 5 Rs. and it is not unoften that cheap imitations of the conchshell are sold for the shell. They are made of a composition of chalk and chunam. The *kar* is a single piece of conchshell and the *ruli* a bangle made of lac. These are all offered to Durga, and no puja is considered complete in which either of these bangles is not offered.

Musical instruments and musicians.—Drummers, musicians, theatrical parties, *yartawalas* flourish most in this season, for every house where Durga is worshipped engages a few of them.

Masons and carpenters.—The masons and carpenters drive an active business at this season, for every house where the goddess is worshipped is done up at this time of the year.

Decoration.—The *Dak saja*, and the *Sajawalas* who prepare tinsel and imitation ornaments for the decoration of the images are necessarily in high request at this time. This is a branch of art which has of late made wonderful strides both in the extent of its operations and in variety of designs and materials. Hundreds of persons come from the *Mofussil* to Calcutta in June and July just to earn their livelihood by preparing the various ornaments and decorations for the goddess. Their principal materials are sheets of *rang*, an alloy of tin and lead, beaten into all sorts of fantastic and fanciful patterns, which are gilt or lacquered; threads made of gilt copper and tin, little discs of the same material, pieces of old cloth dyed in all sorts of bright colours, mock velvets and cheap satins, and thin sheets and beads of *sola* twisted into flowers and laid out on cloth velvet satin or *sola* with resin into sometimes the most charming of patterns which far excel in brilliancy of design and workmanship the best embroidered gold cloth and *kinkhap*. If these tinsels were substituted by the real precious stones and metal ornaments the images would not have shewn half so brilliant or gorgeous. Pieces of mica silvered with mercury, pieces of country-blown glass, segments of spheres silvered in the same ephemeral style play an important part in the decorative art of Durga Puja. Mock laces of all sorts and mock gold leaves of all sizes are imported from Germany in enormous quantities only for this purpose. Lacquered copper knobs, flowers and mouldings are also imported in large quantities. Old cloth dyed and sewn into flowers and feathers also enter largely in the preparation of these articles. The decoration of the image consists of three distinct parts viz., decoration of the framework or *katma*, decoration of the images themselves, and the *mukut* or the *tia*. The framework is decorated either with silvered mica pieces covered over with perforated flowered pieces of *sola* or *rang* embroidered in the manner described above in all sorts of patterns. The mouldings are in some houses gilt or covered with cotton velvet and embossed with lacquered brass. The framework is fringed either with *kalkas* of *rang*, the groundwork of which is *sola*, or with musti flowers and feathers or with patterns of lacquered copper imported from

Europe. The ornaments are in some houses made of earth plated with gold and silver foils. But this is the most expensive and troublesome operation of all. The next best are ornaments covered and flowered with imitation gold and silver thread, lace and discs. The next are the *phule* embroidered with gilt discs only.

The *Mukuta* or *tia* may be of *rang* only, which is the cheapest and the oldest of all forms. The modern *tias* are made of lead or iron wire twisted and decorated with heads and fruits of *sola* wrapped in silver and gold threads and discs. The price of a set of the best *tia* of 3 *mukutas* varies from 6 Rs. to 80 Rs. The wearing cloth for the three principal images varies in prices from 8 annas to 10 Rs., besides the *anchal* or the flowing end of the *sadi* or *dhuti* the images are represented to wear. The weapons of the images were formerly used to be made of reeds coated with chalk paste and ornamented with pieces of silvered mica. But latterly brass weapons gilt or lacquered have been introduced. The preparation of these latter forms a trade by itself, and now it is the fashion to make the weapons of brass, at any rate the sword and the shield of that material. *Jute* or *san* or *bemp* blackened with the *myrobalans* is used to represent hair for the images and this is a distinct trade. A seer of this hair is sold for six annas.

It will be thus seen that Durga Puja has a great economic value. It exercises considerable influence on our national industries and trades.

THE DACCA STUDENTS' CASE.

OUR students have of late made themselves obnoxious by mixing in politics. At the risk of unpopularity we have repeatedly told them not to throw themselves into the whirlpool of politics, and we still say so. The future of the country is in their hands. As the child is father of the man, so is the student the father of the citizen. Let the student whilst a student pursue his studies, and when he enters the world it will be time for him to assert his position and rights as a citizen. But because some students have mistaken their vocation, that is no reason why all students should not be done justice to. We were the first to uphold the cause of the students of the Shibpore Engineering College, when they were treated with a high hand by the College authorities. Similarly the Dacca students, who have lately come under the clutches of the criminal law, have our warm sympathy.

The case against the boys was this. We give it in the words of the Assistant Magistrate who tried it:

The men, J. D. Crag and Millington, apparently Spaniards working with Messrs. Mitchell, were looking into a shop in Patuatoli at the time the boys were coming from college and school. They were accosted by the boys, and asked "them kunhai Haisi Cagri." They walked along not speaking to the boys except to tell them to go, and the crowd increasing they went into a wineshop and sat there. While there one boy whom the complainant Crag identifies as Rajendra Chowdhry tweaked off Crag's hat, and some others tore his coat. They abused him, used foul language, and, according to the evidence of one most unwilling witness, threatened to loot the shop in which these men were. At this time the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Dawson, rode by and the man Crag complained to him, and he commanded the crowd to disperse. The men then proceeded on their way to the east. As soon as Mr. Dawson had got some 20 yards distant, they threw bricks at these men and hit and pushed them. Mr. Dawson turned, galloped up, and marked the boy Rajendra throw bricks at the two complainants, strike Crag. He rode up to the boy who turned and fled, but was followed by Mr. Dawson and caught by his order by some constables who came up. Mr. Dawson rode back and was told by a witness that the boys had gone into one Purna Babu's house. He ordered the Sub-Inspector who then came up, to investigate, and the Sub-Inspector taking the two complainants with him after obtaining entrance with some difficulty arrested five on their being identified by both men.

The boys were charged with rioting. We will reproduce portions of the evidence given in the papers. The complainant, J. D. Crag, deposed as follows:

On 31st August, in the evening from 3 to 4. I and Millington went to market to purchase a tin box and provisions; while we were standing at a Native

shop in Patuatdy (I don't know the name of the street) a large crowd came along of boys and men. They stared at Millington's face, and said "Kun hai, Kafri Haisi," I said "jao, aga borhao." They would not move, but clapped their hands and laughed at us. Millington turned round and said "My good God, did you ever see the like of this?" We then went into the shop, and the crowd should pass; they would not move on, but kept crowding the shop, and they tried to aggravate us to make us come out and have a row; there was a large crowd—might have been about (300) altogether. I had my hand on the bench in the shop, and we said to the shop-keeper, "Babu, tell them to go away, what is this crowd?" My hat then flew off. It was taken off by defendant Rajendra Kumar Chowdhry; some others came in and seized my coat, and tore it, and abused us in Hindi in the foulest terms, telling us to come out and fight.

On cross examination he stated :

I was not drunk, nor was Millington. We had had a couple of pegs. Between 12 to 1 we had one peg each, he drank brandy, and I rum in Mullick's shop. We went back to the burning ghaat at 1. We had some thing to drink at home. I don't know how much, we had gin and water at home one glass each, we came from at two, and left the ghari at Mr. Bell's Office. I showed the District Superintendent my coat torn. I did not see my hat when I spoke to the District Superintendent. The boy Rajendra was present. I did not point him out to the District Superintendent as the one who had taken my hat. My back was towards the Street. When I talked to the Babu in the shop, some one took the hat from Rajendra's hand and hooked; the other boy was not in the shop. The boy Rajendra was a short distance off when I was first struck. They pelted from behind. I saw Shama Prosunno Roy, Brojolall Ghattak, Harendro Lall Bhumick throw the first bricks. I saw them throw bricks at both of us. The bricks were on the side of the road; the brick which Rajendra threw was nearly a whole brick. This boy, Rajendra, tore my coat. The District Superintendent asked me if I knew the boy and I said yes, but did not see him at the time, I was 3 days put in prison for drunkenness by the Joint Magistrate on my arrival. I was not drunk. I had no home.

Janoki Bullub, one of the partners of the shop, deposed :

I did not see the boys attempting any violence. They did not abuse them or make a noise; no one entered my shop; when the plaintiff came in, he had on his hat. He had not any on when he went out. Some one came from behind and took away his hat. I did not see his coat torn. I saw the District Superintendent; he called me and asked me if I had seen the plaintiff's topi. I said no. He had no topi then.

Cross-examined.—They had not drunk at my shop afternoon; they drank some thing, but were not very drunk.

Rajanikant Ghose stated :

My lodging is near the shop. The school-boys were telling to Janoki to turn this man out of his shop. I can't recognize any of them. Purna Doctor was identified as one of the persons and said, it is a man like this.

Brindabunchunder Das, Sub-Inspector of Police, deposed :

I went to arrest some men at Purna Babu's house in Patuatoli and Kobiraj's Lane. I found at the corner, some boys there whom the complainant identified. I recognized 4 of them, including Jogesh Chunder Roy, as being identified by complainant that time. The complainant pointed out some more who were brought before me. Complainant said that Purna Babu was one of the men that were in the row. He identified five men out of the house; and there were about ten men there. Millington, when Crag identified Purna Chunder, said no; he was not one of the men in the row. Depositions of these men were taken by me. I released Purna Babu depending on Millington's statement. I sent up Millington as a witness. There are two outside doors to Purna Babu's house. I don't know if these boys were school-boys or others. Before the complaint was made by Crag, one boy complained to me against the Negroes. He complained of assault. I do not remember where he said he was kicked. It is recorded in the Kotwali Station. I looked up after receiving this. I saw many running towards the place where other boys were assembled.

Mr. Dawson, the Superintendent of Police :

There were boys as well as men; they were principally school-boys. I do not recognize any except the one I captured. I spoke to the crowd generally. When I first saw the boys they did not attempt to

strike the two complainants. I do not know why they did not do so. I returned after a very short time, not more than a minute. I saw the boy Rajendra strike the men, from a distance of 15 yards; there were 8 or 10 boys immediately round. I think it is difficult for men of one nationality to identify men of another in a crowd.

Now, we ask whether upon the evidence tendered the boys could be fairly charged with rioting, whether with the exception of one the defendants were properly identified, whether the identification of Crag could be relied upon when he identified Purna Babu, who was not in the crowd, and when the District Superintendent of Police himself admitted that "it is difficult for men of one nationality to identify men of another in a crowd." But the Assistant Magistrate was satisfied that the defendants had been properly identified. Then again the offence charged was rioting—it was at best a school-boy frolic. Some of our readers might recollect that about a quarter of a century ago when the Hindu College was in existence, some pugnacious boys of that College threw brick-bats at a company of European soldiers, who were passing College Square. Some of the soldiers were so seriously hurt that they bled profusely. The Company were naturally very much enraged, but fortunately they kept their temper. The Police got scent of the affair and came to arrest the boys. Mr. Sutcliff was then the Principal of the College. While fully sympathizing with the poor soldiers he said that he could not allow his boys to be hauled up before the Police Court. The offence was only a school-boy frolic, and he would punish the boys, who might be identified, as a matter of school-discipline. The military authorities were satisfied and there the matter ended. We are exceedingly sorry that the Assistant Magistrate of Dacca treated these school-boys as daring criminals. The sentence meted out was also unequal. Two of the boys were ordered to be flogged "by way of school discipline," and the three others let off with a fine. Why the first two were ordered to be flogged we cannot understand? If the boys were guilty of a criminal offence, they were equally guilty and ought to have been equally punished. Then how was flogging "by way of school-discipline" enforced? We are told by the *East* that the boys were flogged like "ordinary felons," and whipped on their buttocks. Surely this is not flogging "by way of school discipline." No wonder that the whole community of Dacca are burning with indignation at this barbarous treatment of the sons of respectable gentlemen, whose misfortune it was to be implicated in this case. We hope the Government will take due notice of this scandalous case.

THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL BILL.

This is one of the two measures framed by the Local Government for giving effect to the views of the Supreme Government in the direction of extending Local-Self-Government in the land of the five waters. It will be remembered that when the Punjab Local Boards Bill was introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council three months ago, it was explained that the legislation which might be required with regard to Municipalities had been reserved for separate consideration. Accordingly at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th instant Mr. Barkley moved for leave to bring forward a Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Punjab. The law at present applicable to Municipalities in that province is contained in Act IV of 1873, except in a few exceptional cases, all the members of the committees constituted under that Act have hitherto been nominated by the Government. This state of things must be put an end to if the Municipal Committees are to be given a more representative character in pursuance of the policy of extending local Self-Government. In other respects too Act IV of 1873 is defective as it omits to provide for many of the powers with which it is usually considered desirable to invest Municipal bodies and their servants. Again, doubts have arisen as to the validity of some of the rules framed by the Local Government to supplement the provisions of the Act. It is there-

fore proposed to repeal Act IV. of 1873, so that the whole of the law applicable to Municipalities in the Punjab may be contained in one Act.

By the rules framed under Act IV. of 1873 Municipal Committees in the Punjab are divided into three classes. But the Bill under notice provides for the division of Municipalities into two classes, it being considered unnecessary to retain the third class. This is a move in the right direction. Municipalities of the third class have been perfect shams, inasmuch as their orders and proceedings, under the rules in force, are subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner before they can take effect. Sir Charles Aitchison is quite right in thinking that any Municipalities the committees of which cannot with advantage be placed in a position of greater independence than that of the third class committees as at present had better be abolished. Chapter II. of the Bill relates to the organization of the committees; Section 7 provides for the appointment or election of members, and its provisions are similar to those of the Local Self-Government Bill, that is to say the members may be appointed by the Local Government, or elected from among the inhabitants in accordance with rules made, or some members may be appointed and some elected as the Local Government may direct. The whole thing was thus left in the hands of the Local Government. An enlightened ruler like Sir Charles Aitchison will no doubt sanction recourse to election where this can possibly be done; but there is no guarantee that the views of his successors will be equally broad. In order to give a more representative character to the committees the Bill should provide that members shall be appointed by election except in places where no form of election would be suitable. The existing Act requires only two-fifths of the members to be other than salaried officers of Government; but the Bill raises the proportion to two-thirds. Though under the existing Act committees might be empowered to elect their Chairman, the rules framed under the Act make the Deputy Commissioner Chairman of all Municipal committees in his district. But Section 15 of the Bill provides for the election of the Chairman by the Committee, subject to the approval of the Local Government, unless where Government otherwise orders, but enables the Committee, instead of electing, to apply to the Local Government to appoint a Chairman from among its members. We think that in order to avoid the risk of incurring the displeasure of the district officer, the majority of the committees will elect him to be Chairman. The committees will have power to elect Vice-Chairman when necessary. A Chairman or Vice Chairman may be removed from his office by the Local Government if empowered to do so by resolution passed by two-thirds of the members present at a special meeting. This is a new provision which will commend itself to the approval of the thinking portion of the community. A section has also been introduced, enabling the Chairman, or in his absence the vice-chairman, in cases of emergency, to exercise all powers of the Committee which the Act does not require to be exercised by the Committee at a meeting.

We now come to Chapter III, which deals with the subject of taxation and Municipal Fund. The existing Act does not contain a description of the taxes which may be imposed. This omission has now been supplied. Section 33 of the Bill sanctions the imposition of the following taxes; (a) a house tax; (b) a profession tax; (c) a carriage and horse tax; (d) a tax on menial and domestic servants; (e) an octroi on articles for consumption. It is also provided that with the previous sanction of the Government of India additional taxes for lighting, water-supply, and any special work approved by the Local Government for promoting the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants, may be imposed. In the case of taxes on house, buildings and land, a maximum rate has been fixed. This rate is 10 per cent, which is very high indeed. But Mr. Barkley explains that it is necessary to fix the rate at this high figure in order to cover the rate of 10 per cent on annual value now sanctioned in Simla. Similarly, the rate of three rupees for running foot of frontage which may be imposed as an alternative to the tax on annual value is the present rate in the main bazar of

Simla. Mr. Barkley assures us that rates so high as that will only be sanctioned in very exceptional cases like that of Simla. We hope the Local Government will keep a strict eye upon the proceedings of the Municipal committees in the matter of imposing taxes; otherwise very great hardship would be inflicted upon the people by making them pay taxes which they cannot afford. Again, some of the taxes mentioned in the Bill are not now levied in any Municipality in the province. In discussing the Punjab Self Government Bill a few weeks ago we remarked that if the introduction of Local Self-Government were accompanied with increase of taxation, the people would look upon the whole thing as a mere pretext for enhancing their burdens, and they will come to regard the policy of Government with profound suspicion and distrust. We would commend this view to Sir Charles Aitchison's careful consideration. Under the existing Act Municipal taxes in the Punjab may be recovered as arrears of land-revenues. This provision will now be done away with and for it a power to recover arrears by distress and sale under the orders of a Magistrate is substituted. We regret to see that Municipalities in the Punjab will not be relieved of police charges. The cost of the Municipal police will continue, as before, a first charge on the Municipal fund. This we cannot but regard as a departure from the policy prescribed by the Government of India in the famous Resolution of October 1881. The Bill, however, provides for the Local Government relieving a Municipal Committee of Police charges in its agreeing to undertake services within the Municipality, the cost of which has hitherto been borne by Government, and does not exceed the cost of the establishment ordinarily employed on police duty within the Municipality. But the Government of India has declared in plain terms that Municipalities should be relieved of all police charges. The sections relating to control in Chapter V. of the Bill are similar to those in the Local Self-Government Bill and will be a substitute for the power which the Local Government possesses under the existing Act to suspend or limit any of the powers of any Committee, and to cancel any of their proceedings or rules. Mr. Barkley says that some of the gentlemen consulted have thought that the powers proposed to be given by the Bill to Local Officers are too great. We think so too. If the district officer possesses the powers of check and interference described in the Bill, the committees will be absolutely at his mercy. We do not deny that a sufficient power of control must be reserved to the executive Government; but we are of opinion that the powers ought not to go far beyond the necessities of the case.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

EARLY in the spring of last year when the Government of India Offices were making preparations for the usual annual exodus to the hills, we received intelligence to the effect that the Commissary General's Office would not be allowed to return to Calcutta, but that its permanent establishment at Simla was contemplated. We felt it our duty to protest against the proposed arrangement alike in the interests of the general tax-payers and in those of the native clerks employed in the Commissary General's Office. We shewed that the permanent location of the Office in question at Simla would involve a considerable additional expenditure and at the same time inflict untold hardships upon the poor native clerks. Sir Evelyn Baring, the late Finance Minister, was not the man to spend unnecessarily one single farthing from the public revenues. He took our representations into favourable consideration and vetoed the proposal. The Commissary General's Office returned to Calcutta as usual at the close of the Simla season of 1882. Now that Sir Evelyn Baring no longer holds charge of the portfolio of Indian finance, the proposal to establish the Commissary General's Office permanently at Simla has been revived and we hear on very good authority that though that Office will return to Calcutta this year it will be located for good at the summer capital of the Government of India from the next season.

This arrangement, notwithstanding a large reduction in the scale of allowances, will cause a considerable addition to the public expenditure. Under the old system a few clerks only used to be taken up to the hills annually, and during their stay these received their allowances in full. But now the whole establishment of the Commissary General's Office will have to be granted increased allowance, according to their rank, all round the year. For example a clerk who draws only Rs. 20 in Calcutta would receive Rs. 68-5-4 at Simla. There will be an additional expenditure of Rs. 48-5-4 per head per month in the case of all clerks whose salary does not exceed Rs. 100 and of Rs. 53-5-4 in the case of those whose pay is more than Rs. 100. Nor is this all. It must not be forgotten that the allowances authorized for the clerks of the offices permanently located at Simla are personal. Such being the case these allowances, according to the existing rules, would enhance the pensionary charges on account of the present incumbents and this would be another source of additional expenditure to the State. While the measure would entail such a large extra cost on the treasury, it would not be attended with the slightest gain to the public interest. The proposed arrangement is wanted by a few highly paid European officers solely for their own convenience and comfort. We would implore Lord Ripon to take this matter into careful and attentive consideration. It would certainly be agreeable to European bigwigs to live in an English climate throughout the year; but what is sport to them would be death to poor native clerks. Our kind-hearted Viceroy has probably no idea of the sufferings of these men on the hills in winter. It is all very well to say that the special allowances they receive at Simla would enable them to improve their mode of living. But those who think so are greatly mistaken. Every article of Native food is awfully dear at Simla. The only result of the permanent location of some of the offices on the hills so far, has been to entail much extra expense on the State and to inflict incalculable sufferings on the native clerks; and yet the Government of India is said to contemplate the permanent establishment of more offices at the summer capital. We hear a good deal about the desirableness of enforcing rigid economy in public expenditure; but the practice of Government does not in this, as in so many other cases coincide with theory or profession. Why unnecessarily incur a considerable additional expenditure, simply because some overpaid and influential European heads of departments may have the advantage of living in an English climate throughout the year? Now, if these officers wish to enjoy an English climate, they must be prepared to forego a portion of their extravagant salaries. It is well known and generally recognised that European officers are paid so very highly as a compensation for the discomforts and disadvantages of living in a tropical climate. If they are not to undergo these discomforts and disadvantages, it is only fair that one-third of their salaries, should be cut down. If the Government have the courage to adopt this wise and just course we shall hear no more of the necessity of permanently establishing Government Offices on the hills. All tall talk on the subject will then be at once dropped. We earnestly hope Lord Ripon with the strong sense of justice which characterises His Lordship will deal with this question with a due regard to the public interests involved in it.

THE PUNJAB CANALS IN 1881-82.

THE total capital invested in the Punjab Canals up to the end of 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 5,17,57,368. Of this sum, Rs. 2,89,57,192 has been expended upon the Sirhind and Swat River Canals, which had not come into operation during the year under report. The capital invested by the British Government in the Punjab Canals up to the end of 1881-82 was Rs. 4,49,78,190, in addition to which nearly a crore of rupees has been contributed by Native States for the Sirhind Canal. The Swat River Canal, we notice, has been classed as a Famine Relief Protective Work, and Rs. 18,25,106 has been spent upon it. The result of the working

of the Punjab Canals in the year under review again shows an improvement on that of the previous year. The net revenue of the works in operation in excess of all charges, including interest, by assessment, was 3.99 per cent. The returns from all the canals in operation by collections amounted to Rs. 5,05,981 in excess of all charges for working expenses and interest, so that there was a profit of 1.13 per cent. on the capital invested by Governments including that locked up in the Sirhind and Swat River Canals which are not yet in operation. Taking the Punjab Canals as a whole, their receipts have up to date exceeded the whole of the charges by nearly two crores of rupees. Of the permanent canals in operation, the capital amounted at the end of the year under report to Rs. 2,38,45,044. The gross revenue collected during the year was Rs. 26,63,251; the working expenses Rs. 9,41,728; the interest charges Rs. 9,03,267; and the profits Rs. 8,18,256 or 3.43 per cent on the capital outlay. The capital invested in the Inundation Canals in operation at the end of the year was Rs. 19,21,037. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 10,82,287, the working expenses to Rs. 6,37,753, and the interest to 74,299, so that the profit was 19.27 per cent. after paying all charges. The extension of the system of Inundation Canals from the great rivers of the Punjab is receiving the attention of the Local Government and three Divisions have been constituted for the purpose of preparing projects in detail for the construction of Inundation Canals from the Sutlej, Chenab and Ravi Rivers, of which the two former are far advanced, and will shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government. A new source of income has sprung up on the Punjab Canals. The realizations on account of the lease of water-power continue to exhibit a satisfactory increase. The receipts from this source in 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 88,035. "This revenue," observes the Punjab Government in reviewing the Chief Engineer's Report, "is almost entirely due to the rentals paid for the native flour mills, the single exception being the sugar works near the head of the Bari Doab Canal. During the year, however, the Egerton Woollen Mills were established on the same canals, and enquiries have been since made by the Manager of a Company composed entirely of native capitalists who propose to utilize for ice making and general purposes the water-power that is still available at the trial of the Delhi Branch of the Western Jumna Canal." This is satisfactory and encouraging.

We now proceed to examine the financial position of each project separately. There were only two permanent canals in operation in the Punjab in 1881-82—the Western Canal and the Bari Doab Canal. The Western Jumna Canal, it must not be forgotten, is an old Native work, and as such, it exhibits a clean balance-sheet. The capital which the British Government has spent upon it up to the end of the year under report was only Rs. 82,92,972 an expenditure which represents nothing like the real cost of the work. During the year under report the Western Jumna Canal gave a return of 9.74 per cent. on the capital invested in it by the British Government. The accumulated profits at credit of this canal at the end of 1881-82 was nearly 2½ crores. The Government of India tells us that taking the irrigation works in the Punjab as a whole, the surplus of accumulated net revenue over accumulated interest charges payable up to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,82,27,076. But we should very much like to know how the matter would stand if the accumulated profits at credit of the Western Jumna Canal, which, as we have said above, is a restored Native work, were excluded from the accounts. In that case, the Punjab Canals will not be able to shew a clean balance-sheet, for while the surplus of their accumulated net revenue over accumulated interest charges up to the end of 1881-82 was 1½ crores, the accumulated profits at credit of the Western Jumna Canal alone were 2½ crores. The other permanent canal in the Punjab is the Bari Doab Canal, which has been constructed entirely by the British Government. The capital outlay on this work to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,55,52,072. The receipts of the year, direct

and indirect, were Rs. 14,23,913, the working expenses Rs. 5,10,565, and the interest charges Rs. 5,97,890, so that the revenue, after paying all charges, is 203 per cent. But then the balance of unpaid charges and interest at the end of the year was Rs. 60,96,991. The area irrigated by the Bari Doab Canal decreased by 65,078 acres, which was mainly the result of the unfavourable character of the season. The Chief Engineer writes:—"The decrease is most noticeable in the kharij, and is due to the unfortunate change in the course of the river at a critical time. The works now in hand will, it is believed, be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of a failure of supply. Notwithstanding seasonable winter rains, the *rabi* area compares not unfavourably with the average of previous years. It is believed that when the river is brought under control, the irrigation of this canal will become more uniform, and that even in bad seasons it may be expected to reach 350,000 acres. Considerable attention is now paid to the construction of works for the control of the river and to the strengthening of the rapids on the upper part of the canal.

All the Inundation Canals yielded good returns during the year under report. The Upper Sutlej Divisional Inundation Canals earned a profit of 6.46 per cent. in excess of all charges, including interest. But the balance of unpaid interest at the end of the year was Rs. 6,20,114. The area irrigated was the largest on record, which was mainly due to the water from the canals at times of high flood in the river reaching many villages which do not ordinarily obtain water. The Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals had a balance profit of 205.94 per cent. on the capital invested in them. The total sum at the credit of these canals, after paying all charges, was Rs. 42,83,575. The total irrigation was 46,994 acres in excess of last year. The receipts of the Indus Inundation canals yielded a return of 15.86 per cent. after paying all charges; but the unpaid balance of interest at the end of the year was Rs. 3,09,329. The capital account of the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals is not known. They earned Rs. 5,75,777 and their total working expenses were Rs. 1,67,764, so that the balance of profit was Rs. 4,08,013. The Shahpur Inundation Canals yielded the handsome net profit of 33.85 per cent. and the balance at credit of the canals at the end of the year was 34,010. The area irrigated was 11,523 acres, being 2,388 acres in excess of the previous year. The great increase in the profits of these canals during the year under review was largely due to the thorough clearance effected under efficient supervision.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IN THE whirligig of time our greatest national festival has come round. It commences to-day. In accordance with the time-honored custom we claim for ourselves and our establishment our annual holiday on this auspicious occasion, which we hope our generous constituents will not grudge. There will be accordingly no issue of the *Patriot* on next Monday.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertisement in another column announcing the formation of a Ladies' Court for the coming International Exhibition. The Ladies' Committee we are glad to learn will be happy to receive exhibits from Native ladies.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS publishes the following telegram from Bombay:

Bombay, October 3rd, 20h 3m

The *Times* announces that a communication has been received at the India Office from the Government of India suggesting modifications in the Ilbert Bill. The principal change, which the Governor-General proposes, is that the powers contemplated in the Bill to be given to Native Judges for trying Europeans shall be confined to District Magistrates and Session Judges. It is also proposed to insert a clause giving increased facilities for transferring trials of suitors from one court to another on application of the parties concerned.

We gave the information in our issue of the 17th September last.

THE MORNING PAPERS publish the following telegram from Jorehat anent the Assam Rent Bill:

Jorehat, October 2nd, 9h. 45m.—A public meeting of the European community was held at Cinnamara on the 1st October, Mr. J. Huttman being in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, some of the provisions of the proposed Rent Law for the Assam Valley are highly prejudicial to the interests of both the European and native communities, and that a memorial, embodying the views expressed at this meeting, be submitted to the Chief Commissioner.

The following are the main points objected to:—First, the right of occupancy accruing in three years, instead of twelve as at present; second, the commutation of rent in produce to money not being adjusted in reference to the market value of the produce; third, restriction of the rate of rent, even in respect of ordinary tenants, to double the revenue rates, thereby taking away the right of free contract; fourth, the withdrawal of the power of ejectment in regard to ordinary tenants.

MR. JULES JOUBERT has come forward to support the proposal for an international Chess Tournament on the occasion of the coming Exhibition:

When last year the Bengal Government liberally granted the use of some portion of the Indian Museum for the purpose of the Exhibition, I at once made up my mind to endeavour to get up on the floor of the quadrangle a Chess Tournament which could be viewed by thousands of spectators from the "side boxes." We are about fitting up in the "bays," both upstairs and downstairs, around the quadrangle, the floor being chequered for the purpose. It might be possible to get a sufficient number of men trained for the purpose, and under the able management of the gentlemen, your correspondent has named a most entertaining and novel feature added to the many other attractions the Exhibition will offer.

Yes, the Chess Tournament will be an attraction.

WE PUBLISH in another column an account of a public meeting at Burdwan regarding the Rent Bill. We are glad to observe that His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan presided on the occasion. As the premier zemindar of Bengal he ought to take the lead in public movements.

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic summary of the report of the Public Works Committee lately assembled at Simla:

The Committee recently appointed by the Government of India to consider at Simla the reorganisation of the Public Works Department has just ended its sittings. In its report it accepts generally the provisions of the Secretary of State's Despatch of March last considering it to contain valuable concessions and expresses a wish that in view of the stagnation now existing amongst juniors, its provisions should be at once put in force. It, however, points out the advisability of subsequently granting certain modifications. These are the payment of pensions in conventional sterling, an increase of pensions by Rs. 1,000 to those Executive Engineers, who having failed to be promoted to the Superintending Engineer Class, are compulsorily retired at the age of 50, extension of the more favourable furlough rules to all members of the department, and the improvement of a proportion of the members in the higher Executive grades. The question of the net military pay of Royal Engineers were ruled beyond the scope of the Committee's report.

Other recommendations not immediately connected with the Despatch are as follows; that 55 years' rule should be made absolute; that general application of the 50 years rule is required to aid the flow of promotion; that the retirement terms of 1879 should again be offered without restriction to the department; that establishment charges of the construction, and revenue branches on railways and canals be separated from ordinary establishment charges; that there should be a complete separation of the Military Works Branch from the Public Works Department; that the department should be constituted on a civil basis; that there should be equal treatment of Civil Engineers and Royal Engineers in case of appointment to the higher posts, and in the eventuality of a reduction in the strength of the department, that Royal Engineers retired under the Warrant of 1881 should not necessarily vacate their appointments in the department, stipulating, however, that this should apply only to officers who have had long continuous service in the department; that at the same time it deprecates the present practice on the part of Royal Engineers of making a convenience of the department during short periods of service.

The Committee also passed resolutions that the Provident Fund be optional for all the present members of the department, and be calculated at 4½ per cent. per annum, compound interest credited half-yearly; also that the recruitment of the department by Civil Engineers from England be for the future effected partly by a return to the original Stanley System, and partly from Cooper's Hill.

We reserve remarks till the report is published. In the meantime we should like to know how has the question of paying Indian engineers two-thirds of the pay of European engineers been decided.

Who is Babu Amirta Lal Roy now sojourning in New York? He is described by a New York paper as "a young Hindu, who has made some interesting statements about the possible future of the 250,000,000 people who inhabit the peninsula of Hindustan." He is we are told a graduate of the Calcutta University, and has studied medicine in Edinburgh. "Although in appearance almost a black man, he is a very intelligent and cultivated gentleman." He delivered a lecture on India and is reported to have said:

All classes of Hindus detest their British rulers. A revolt cannot be far distant, and when it takes place, it will be found that the people are practically unanimous in preferring Native rule to foreign domination. Of the £50,000,000 annually raised by taxation in India, but little over £20,000,000 is expended for the Hindus themselves. Nearly £40,000,000 is distributed among English military and civil officers, who are in India simply to keep the country in subjection. In other words, that vast sum is a tribute annually paid by the East Indians to their conquerors. There is scarcely any middle class of Native Hindus. The Englishman is the banker and the merchant. Hence the Native is cut off from all honorable and lucrative pursuits. He cannot be a high officer of the army. The Englishman also almost monopolises the Civil Service; the higher Judges are all imported. There are some few rich Native landowners. The Hindus have, however, their own physicians and lawyers, but the vast mass of the people labour continuously for the meagre pittance. Now, the Hindus are quick-witted and intelligent indeed, their language shows them to be a variation of the Caucasian race. They keenly realise the humiliating position which they occupy; and are only waiting for an opportunity to drive the handful of foreign invaders from the soil. Mr. Roy further says that the contact with Europeans has unsettled the belief of the educated classes in the Brahminical faith. But still there are practically but very few Christians in Hindustan. The educated and intelligent are what is known as "agnostics" here in the Western world. In other words, they do not believe in anything. This, however, does not much trouble the priestly class, who pay little attention to religious philosophies or creeds. Brahminism is a secular religion, and aims only to order the lives of its votaries. It instructs the people as to what they shall do in their social and family relations.

Mr. Roy seems to have peculiar notion about Indian affairs. He did not evidently seem to be careful about the facts and figures, which he adduced. But we are surprised to observe that he should have had the audacity to tell America that India was on the brink of a revolt. Do all the outpourings of India's gratitude to Lord Ripon mean that India is impatient of British rule? Our ardent young men are apt to forget that it is thoughtless utterances of this kind, which compromise the whole nation.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial submitted by Mr. D. White, Life President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India to the Secretary of State on the subject of the appointment of Natives to the Civil Service under 33 Victoria, Cap. III. One portion of the prayer of the memorialist is as follows:

That the true policy of the Act under which appointments previously reserved for the Covenanted Service were to be thrown open to men who had distinguished themselves in the Uncovenanted Service, be reaffirmed.

That the Eurasians, Native Christians, Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis, and the children of Europeans permanently settled in the country, all being equally natives of India, be selected impartially for such appointments.

That the higher appointments in the Judicial Department not excluding the appointment of District Judge, be conferred, as far as possible, on natives of India who may have distinguished themselves, morally as well as intellectually, at the various Local Bars.

The memorialist then goes on:

As a further proof that the policy of the Home Government had no chance of being carried out, Memorialist has to point to the fact that no respect has been paid to the instructions issued by the Duke of Argyll.

On the contrary, influence was so skilfully brought to bear that the employment by the Indian authorities in certain departments and under certain restrictions, of Europeans not domiciled was sanctioned, as will be seen from the reference given in the next paragraph.

This opening of a door, which ought to have been kept fast locked in the interests of the people of India, for it was an abandonment of the key to the whole position, has had the effect which was foreseen by those practically acquainted with Indian affairs—viz.,

that a second expensive undomiciled European service would arise, into which natives would have no chance of entering; and so for at least as it is within the knowledge of Memorialist not a single native of India has been able to obtain admission into the higher ranks of the following departments among others—Police, Jail, Salt, Revenue Settlement, Revenue Survey, Forest Public Works—however meritorious his services, and although the instructions of the Home Government were clearly conveyed in the despatch of the Secretary of State to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, No. 12 (public No. 9), dated Indian Office, London, 10th July, 1879, and in the Circular which accompanied it. (Appendix V.)

Indeed matters have gone a step further, and natives of India have been compelled to understand, and have even been told, that the appointments referred to are not intended for them, although it was stated in the Circular that they should not in any way be reserved for Europeans not domiciled. This is notoriously the case in the Police; and even to the Ministerial Service, undomiciled Europeans are being appointed.

The Unconvenanted Service of India consists of two Sections—one Gazetted and the other Ministerial. The Ministerial as it implies, is a subordinate service with which natives of India of spirit, high ability, moral worth, and gentlemanly instincts can never be content. Hence, to shut out such men from Gazetted appointments, as they have been, is to cause them real disappointment. But their exclusion is also a positive evil for British government in India is gradually divorcing itself from the intellect and worth of the country, and the country itself is being flooded with expensive undomiciled Europeans (some of them without any Indian connection whatever), who have no sympathy with the general population, and whose presence among them is undesirable for several weighty reasons.

The position of retired Covenanted Civil and Military Officers, who, owing to the competitive system, find it difficult to provide for their sons, is no doubt one of hardship; but while having drawn high salaries in India, the Australian and other colonial fields are open to them, the hardship is otherwise entirely self-created, for it is always within the power of the officers in question to settle in India and thus constitute their children, "Natives of India," according to the definition embodied in the Act of 1870.

The second portion of Memorialists prayer, therefore, is that except in the case of persons sent out by the Secretary of State for India, the Unconvenanted Service, whether Gazetted or Ministerial, may be reserved absolutely for natives of India as defined by Act of Parliament. Nothing short of this in the humble opinion of Memorialist, will meet an evil which is serious, and otherwise certain to increase. When the relaxation in the Circular was authorised it does not appear to have been seen by the Home Government that it amounted to a positive reversal of the orders of the Duke of Argyll. Excepting the Revenue department specified in paragraph 16 were the only departments which gave the opportunity to natives of India of rising to the Gazetted Service. Hence to permit the employment of Europeans not domiciled in those departments was tantamount to ruling that natives should be entirely excluded. In short, the Home Government, without intending it, undid all that they had put together with care when Sir Stafford Northcote and the Duke of Argyll were Secretaries of State.

Memorialist, lastly, brings to your Lordship's notice that, although Act 33 Victoria, cap. iii., section 6, has clearly defined who a native of India is, and has further enacted that no alteration in such definition is to have effect until it has been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament, the Government of India have been misled into concluding that a native is none other than a Pure Asiatic, and the conclusion illegal as it is has been acted on to the detriment of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans; and Memorialist would point out that in the following extract from an official letter this violation of a Statute of the Realm is attributed to a former Home Government.

We entirely concur. We think the Eurasians would do well to follow the advice of their leader and identify themselves with the children of the soil.

RENT BILL MEETING.

BURDWAN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the landholders of the District of Burdwan was held at the Maharajah's College house at Burdwan, on the 1st instant, at 4 P. M. The spacious hall and the verandahs were filled to overflowing. His Highness the Maharajah took the chair, and opened the proceedings by requesting his Dewan Raj Lal Bahari Kupur, to address the meeting. The Dewan Raj explained the object of the meeting, and dwelt ably and forcibly on the inroads upon landholders' rights made by Act X of 1859, on the much more serious inroads contemplated by the Tenancy Bill upon most valuable rights secured to landholders by the Permanent Settlement, and on the necessity of a com-

bined action on the part of the landholders for the purpose of exposing the true character of the Bill, and praying the Viceroy and his Council to reconsider the question of necessity of such revolutionary measure. Babu Joy Kissen Mookerjee and a number of other speakers followed, and then the following resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically passed, and a large sum of money was voluntarily subscribed on the spot in aid of the fund raised by the Calcutta Central Committee.

1. Proposed by Lal Bahari Kupur, seconded by Babu Joy Kissen Mookerjee.—

That in the deliberate opinion of this meeting the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in the absence of any necessity whatever for such a revolutionary measure, aims to strike away from landholders rights and privileges older than British rule in India, and which most of them have acquired for valuable considerations on the faith in the inviolate character of the Permanent Settlement.

2. Proposed by Babu Chukun Lal Singha Rai, seconded by Babu Indro Narain Tewary.—

That the provisions of the Bill relating to khamar and ryot lands, occupancy right, enhancement of rent, table of rates, deposit of rent, distraint of crops, managers of joint estates and ordinary ryots are alike unequalled for and unjust, and that instead of simplifying the relation of landlord and tenant they would, if passed into law, create discord between them, increase litigation and seriously damage the true interests of both.

3. Proposed by Syed Sadderuddin Ahmed, seconded by Giridhari Mohunt Mahara, —

That the proposal to incorporate the putni law with certain modifications in the proposed measure is an unwarrantable attempt to tamper with a law which has stood the test of operation for more than half a century, and has always been found to be a complete and a satisfactory law in itself.

4. Proposed by Babu Monmohan Dey, seconded by Babu Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee, —

That a Committee composed of the following gentlemen be appointed to draw up a memorial giving expression to the views of the meeting on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and to submit the same for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

Lal Bahari Kupur, Babu Chukun Lal Singha Rai, Babu Indro Narain Tewary, Babu Tarra Prasanno Mookerjee, Babu Rajkristo Sinha, Babu Sashce Bhushan Bose.

BOGRA.

An influential meeting of the zemindars of Bogra was held yesterday at the house of Syad Abdus Soban Chowdhry, protesting against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Syad Abdus Soban Chowdhry was on the Chair. Resolutions were passed to memorialize His Excellency the Viceroy pointing out the one-sided character of the Bill and praying for the amendment of the obnoxious provisions. Details to be sent hereafter.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery" writes "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsules imperial half-pints, pints, quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignee on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LOCAL.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The humble Memorial of the British Indian Association.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—1. That Your Memorialists venture to approach Your Excellency in Council with this representation regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill in the

earnest hope that Your Excellency in Executive Council will be pleased, before the Select Committee of Your Excellency's Legislative Council take it up to reconsider the necessity, policy, and justice of the proposed measure in the light of the public opinion, which has been already expressed upon it.

2. That Your Memorialists do not wish to go into the history of the proposed legislation, but they respectfully submit, that it is well worthy of consideration as to whether a case has been made out for legislative interference so as to place the relations between the landlord and tenant on a new footing, depriving the former of rights consecrated by the sanction of the Government, the Legislature, and the highest judicial authorities for nearly hundred years, taking away from both the freedom of contract, making almost every transaction between them a matter of litigation, and necessarily sowing broad-cast the seeds of dissension and ill-will between them, rendering the revenue officer the arbiter of the destiny of both, and practically depriving the landlord of most of the rights and privileges which he has held under the Permanent Settlement for well nigh a century.

3. That in momentous matters of this kind thorough enquiry generally precedes legislation. There has certainly been some enquiry on the subject; but it has been based on assumption and not on facts. The Rent Law Commission was charged with this task, but it did not enquire into the actual condition of the tenantry, into the conduct of the landlords and tenants, into the working of the existing land-laws, and into their practical effects upon the springs of agricultural industry. The Commissioners did not examine the parties interested, or take any evidence upon any of the important questions at issue. They assumed the necessity of legislation, and built upon their own assumptions and inferences a large superstructure of radical alterations of the existing rent-law. The Government has unfortunately followed the same course. The whole project of legislation is based mainly upon speculation and sentiment.

4. That in entertaining a measure of such radical import and of such wide scope and application as the Rent Law it is of primary importance to consider whether the existing laws have had a depressing effect upon the condition of the agricultural population. The ryots or the agriculturists constitute the bulk of the population of Bengal, and it is shown by universal testimony that they are well-to-do and prosperous, and that as a body they understand their rights and are independent and strong enough to maintain those rights. This testimony is confirmed by the records of Government. Your Memorialists append hereto (Appendix A) extracts from the Resolutions and the Administration Reports of the Government of Bengal and other official papers, which afford corroborative and conclusive evidence of the growing prosperity of the peasantry of Bengal. They beg most respectfully to invite the attention of Your Excellency in Council to the opinions expressed by Sir Ashley Eden at Dacca and Bankipore in 1877 and 1881 respectively.

5. That in the face of this irrefragable evidence Your Memorialists do not see with what consistency it can be contended that the existing land-laws have had a depressing effect upon the condition of the agricultural population. On the contrary it shows that as regards the first condition for legislation, viz., necessity arising from the actual state of the people, it is non-existent.

6. That if, on the other hand, argument is sought for legislative interference, not in actual facts but in speculative reasons, not what is, but what ought to be, surely justice requires nothing should be done, which would arbitrarily interfere with existing rights and interests, which would summarily deprive one class of valuable property, for which substantial consideration had been paid in good faith and under the guarantee of the laws in force, for the imaginary benefit of another, and which would contravene the higher morality of binding faith and covenant for the sake of the lower morality of expediency. Moreover, a just estimate of the larger interest of the subject community, your Memorialists respectfully submit, points to the necessity of upholding the existing relations between zemindar and ryot, instead of legislation for the introduction of theoretical reforms still on their trial even in the United Kingdom.

7. That the primary object which has apparently led to the proposed legislation is—1stly to secure fixity of tenure, 2ndly fair rent, and 3rdly free sale. As regards the first point it cannot be denied that a large number of ryots have under the twelve years' rule of Act X of 1859 acquired full security in their possessions, subject only to the payment of the stipulated rent. Notwithstanding the freedom of contract now subsisting between the landlord and the tenant the instances of the latter contracting himself out of his rights are few and far between. Both the landlord and the tenant, guided by that most powerful of all motives, self-interest, come to amicable arrangement. Besides, no landlord wishes to oust a good tenant. The following figures taken from the reports of the administration of the Civil Courts of Bengal show how rarely is the power of ejectment resorted to by the landlord:—

YEAR.	Ejectment cases in the Civil Court.	Ejectment cases in the Revenue Court.	TOTAL.
1875	1,753	251	2,004
1876	2,192	238	2,430
1877	1,332	310	1,642
1878	629	454	1,083
1879	1,274	337	1,611
1880	1,480	349	1,829
Grand Total ...	8,560	1,939	10,799

It will be seen from the above that the average of ejectment cases during the last six years did not come to more than 42 per district per annum. These figures represent the suits instituted. The number of cases in which ejectment followed was for certain much less. In fact the existence of the power of ejectment in the statute-book serves as a moral incentive to speedy realization of rent without in any way harassing the ryot. Anyhow it is obvious that under the existing law fixity of tenure is practically secured to a large majority of the tenantry. Your Memorialists would respectfully add that should in the opinion of Your Excellency in Council any additional provision be deemed necessary or desirable to give solidity to occupancy right for the permanent resident ryot there are few landlords, who will not appreciate it; but they deem it a great hardship that after recognising the limit of 12 years for the accrual of the right,

provision should be made indirectly to nullify it by arbitrary and unfair definitions regarding constructive occupancy. The principle, they cannot help thinking, is on a par with that which would declare that if out of a dozen promissory notes of one individual or tradesman's bills of different dates against one individual one should happen to be barred by the law of limitation the others, though not so barred, should by virtue of the first be at once cancelled. Your Memorialists fail to perceive the equity of such a provision. It has been said that the necessity for it arises from the apprehension of the zemindar shifting the ryot as to prevent the growth of occupancy right. By a similar line of argument it may be said that tradesmen should not sue their customers too frequently, and thereby defeat the law of limitation.

As for fair rent it is notorious that the enhancement of rent through the legal machinery has come to a dead-lock, that while there has been a rapid and marked rise in agricultural profits owing to rise in the value of produce, the landlord does not receive his legitimate share of the same, and that one of the primary objects of the proposed legislation at the outset was to redress the grievance of the landlord under this head. If the rent had pressed hard upon the springs of industry, surely the prosperity of the ryots would not have been so steady and so substantial as is shown in the Appendix to this memorial.

With regard to free sale opinions differ. The custom, it is true, is slowly growing up in some districts, but it is not general. The growth of the custom may well be left to the natural laws of economy and to the instincts of self-interest of the landlord and the tenant. Looking, however, to the economic effects of free sale of land under the system of peasant proprietorship both in Bengal and in other parts of India Your Memorialists take leave to doubt whether it will be an absolute benefit to the tenant. To confine their attention to Bengal, they find in the Report of the Inspector General of Registration for 1881-82 that out of a total of 31,433 sales of tenures no less than 29,918 holdings passed away from the hands of the agriculturists to those of money-lenders, zemindars and others, showing clearly that the fifty in favor of the ryot, so earnestly desired, has been practically defeated. This was what was formerly apprehended by Government, and to show this they beg to invite the attention of Your Excellency in Council to the following opinion of the Government of India on this important subject recorded in October 1876:

"With regard to the expediency of rendering the right and interest of an occupancy ryot liable to sale for default and transferable by private agreement, I am desired to state that the President in Council entertains considerable doubts. The absence of restrictions on the liability and the transfer of land which prevails in many provinces of India has been alleged by numerous authorities whose opinions are entitled to great weight to have been an efficient agent in the impoverishment of the ryot and the transfer of the ownership of land to classes not likely to be good landlords as regards either their own tenants or the state. The Select Committee on the Civil Procedure Code also in a report presented to the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations on the 21st ultimo, have recommended considerable restrictions on the sale of land by Civil Courts in execution of decrees. Under these circumstances, it appears very questionable whether it is politically expedient to afford any additional facilities for displacing the existing occupants of land."

Your Memorialists humbly submit that the decision of the Government of India in 1877 was sound and consistent with actual experience.

8. That in order to avoid repetition Your Memorialists crave leave to transcribe for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council the following objections and arguments contained in the petition to Parliament of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar on the subject of this Bill.

(We omit the extracts from the Petition to Parliament as they were given in our issue of the 3rd ultimo. *Ed. H. P.*)

9. That as great stress was laid upon the Permanent Settlement Regulations in course of the debate upon the Bill, and as the primary object of the Bill was described to be to restore the *statu quo ante*, Your Memorialists venture to draw attention to the following propositions affirmed by those Regulations:

Proprietary Right.

a. The Settlement is made with the Zemindars and independent talookdars as "actual proprietors of the soil." Regulation I of 1793.

b. "The property in the soil has been declared to be vested in the landholders." Preamble to Reg. II. of 1793.

c. The Zemindar was declared entitled to malikana (malik-owners) allowance from Government in case the land was held khas, or let in farm on refusal of the proprietor to accept the then temporary settlement (Sec. 11, Reg. I, and Sec. 14, Reg. VIII, of 1793). The admission of the right of malikana is a proof sufficient of the pre-existing proprietary right of the Zemindar.

Tenures and Assessment of Rent.

The protected tenures recognized in the Regulations were as follows:

a. Dependent Talooks such as are described in Sec. 48, Reg. VIII, of 1793.

b. Istamrars and Mocorars tenures held for 12 years prior to the decennial settlement, such as are described in Sec. 49, Reg. VIII, of 1793.

Besides these protected tenures the zemindar or other actual proprietor of land was declared entitled "to let the remaining lands of his estate in whatever manner he may think proper," subject only to certain specified restrictions, Sec. 52, Reg. VIII, of 1793, namely:

a. That a farmer shall have no authority to collect rents unless he is armed with an amulnamsa from the proprietor.

b. That all cesses shall be consolidated with the rent.

c. That no new cesses shall be imposed.

d. That the pottah shall be varied if the species of produce be changed.

e. That the exact rent or rate of rent shall be stated in the pottah.

f. That the forms of pottahs shall be registered in the Zillah Court.

g. That pottahs shall be granted when demanded.

h. That existing leases shall be maintained till their term expire, and that as regards khudkasht ryots their pottahs shall not be cancelled unless their rent has been reduced within the last three years below the Pergunnah rate or unless the Pergunnah rate itself is changed.

As regards lands which were watta at the time of the Permanent Settlement, the zemindars had absolute discretion in the settlement of the same. This is emphatically acknowledged in Section 31 of Regulation II of 1819: "Nothing in the present Regulation shall be considered to affect the right of the proprietors of the estates, for which a permanent settlement has been concluded, to the full benefit of all waste lands included within the ascertained boundaries of such estates respectively at the period of the Decennial Settlement, and which have since been or may hereafter be reduced to cultivation. The exclusive advantages resulting from the improvement of all such lands were guaranteed to the proprietors by the condition of that Settlement."

The Pergunnah rate was declared to be the ordinary standard of assessment, but the Pergunnah rate being found to be uncertain the zemindars were empowered to grant pottahs and make collections "according to the rate payable for land of a similar description in the places adjacent" not exceeding the highest rate paid within last three years where no established Pergunnah rates could be found. (Sec. 5 to 7, Reg. V. of 1812.)

The right of the zemindar to enhance rent was recognized when the Permanent Settlement was made. Thus in the preamble to Regulation XLIV of 1793: Again: "It is . . . essential that the proprietors of land should have discretionary power to fix the revenue payable by their dependent talookdars, and to grant leases or fix the rents of the lands for a term sufficient to induce their dependent talookdars, under-farmers, and ryots to extend and improve the cultivation of their lands."

Realization of rent.

1. The zemindars were empowered to realize rent (arrears above Rs. 500) from under-tenants and dependent talookdars by summary arrest and summary sale of the under-tenures. (Sec. 9 & c. Reg. XXXV. of 1795 and Sec. 14, & 15, Reg. VII of 1799.)

2. The zemindars were invested with the power of distraint of not only the produce of the land but of all personal property and cattle of the defaulting ryot (Sec. 2, Reg. XVII. of 1793).

Power of Ejectment.

The Zemindar was invested with the power of ejecting all ryots khudkasht or paikasht, having a right of occupancy or not, but not having "right of property or transferable possession" for arrears of rent even without recourse to law, Clause 7, Sec. 15 Reg. VII of 1799. This clause among other things provides—"or if the defaulter be a leaseholder or other tenant, having a right of occupancy only so long as a certain rent, or a rent determinable on certain principles according to local rates and usages, be paid without any right of property or transferable possession the proprietor of whom such tenures is held, or the former or the other person to whom such proprietor may have leased, or committed his rights must be understood to have the right of ousting the defaulting tenant from the tenure he has forfeited by a breach of the conditions of it."

10. That it will be seen from the above that under the Permanent Settlement Regulations no class of ryots except the khudkasht kadimi ryots, that is to say, resident hereditary ryots, had the right of occupancy, that the determination of rent was originally according to the Pergunnah rate, but that the Pergunnah rate being uncertain it was practically left to the discretion of the zemindar and the ryot, and it was regulated either by custom or competition. That summary powers had existed for the realization of rent and that eviction was broadly recognized for non-payment of rent. That no embargo was laid upon the conversion of khumar into ryoti land and vice versa, that the twelve years' rule of occupancy was not known, that no "settled ryot" of the description recognized in the Bengal Tenancy Bill was then in existence, and that no such provisions as compensation for disturbances were then thought of.

11. That if, as stated in the course of the debate on the Bill, its provisions be framed according to the spirit and letter of the Permanent Settlement Regulations, neither the landlords nor the ryots will have a just ground for complaint.

12. That the Bill, being a direct violation of the Permanent Settlement Regulations as shown above, subversive of recognized rights of property, and calculated to deprive a large body of useful and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of their just and cherished rights and to breed discord, litigation, and ill-will between them and the peasantry, is a measure of questionable policy, manifest injustice, and necessarily detrimental to the vital interests of the community.

13. That while the primary objects of legislation in this matter were originally to provide for an equitable adjustment of rent and to offer facilities to the landlord for the realization of rent, the Government having acknowledged, after throwing upon the zemindars the duty of collecting the Road and Public Works Cesses, as "bound in equity to give them corresponding facilities for realizing the amount, which they are entitled to recover from the ryots," the Bill has been so prepared as to keep these two important questions as far from satisfactory solution as ever.

That Your Memorialists accordingly pray that Your Excellency in Council in the executive department will be pleased, before the Select Committee of Your Excellency's Legislative Council proceed to discuss its detailed provisions, to reconsider the principles of the Bill, and to take such measures in respect of it as to Your Excellency in Council may seem meet. And Your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

British Indian Association Rooms,
No. 18, British Indian Street,
The 3rd October, 1883.

KRISTODAS PAI,
Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Mohamed Narool Hoq, Beerbhoom.....	6	10	0
Roy Romony Mohan Chowdhry Bahadur, Taabhuadar	13	4	0
John Kaludavelu Esq., Negapatnam.....	2	15	0
Noroji Furdonji Esq., Bombay.....	13	4	0
Syed Wager Hoessein, Motihari.....	6	10	0
P. R. Sreenivasia Esq., Mysore.....	5	0	0
Bogra Public Library.....	13	4	0
Dadar Bakheb, Cattuck.....	13	4	0

Baboo Soornath Chowdhry, Echapore.....	13	4	0
Behary Lal Roy Chowdhry, Barrisal.....	13	4	0
Gran Chander Roy, Bandelkund.....	20	0	0
Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee, Boogbly.....	10	0	0
Brjmoondar Moltra, Pubna.....	6	10	0
Behary Chunder Banerjee, Darca.....	13	4	0
Sheserson Day, Gowri Krishnagar.....	10	0	0
Bany Madhub Banerjee, Ajoodhya.....	14	17	0
Devendra Chunder Mookerjee, Chitra.....	6	10	0
Nogendra Nath Banerjee Chowdhry, Sahar	3	4	0
Behary Ghose, Begonairai.....	6	0	0
Rajendra Nath Coomar, Bhastara School	6	10	0
Kriso Gopal Ghose, Ca sipore.....	13	0	0
Dinebandho Kar, Rampore Haut.....	6	10	0
Shib Chunder Sircar, Hughly.....	15	0	0
Dwarkanath Sircar, Monghyr.....	15	0	0
Behary Lal Ghose, Hazaribagh.....	7	4	0
Rojony Nath Chatterjee, Manickgange.....	13	4	0
Anundev Banerjee, Rampore Hat.....	10	0	0
Durga Charn Gangooly, Kristodebpore	6	10	0
Soorjee Coomar Sen, Jhanabad.....	10	0	0
Kristo Chunder Mookerjee, Denkanal.....	5	8	0
Beikunt Nath Sen, Berhampore.....	13	4	0
Denno Nath Sircar, Cattack.....	13	4	0
Behary Lal Banerjee, Kusba.....	8	0	0

Advertisements.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The public are informed that trains No. 10 up and X down will not run from 6th to 17th current both days inclusive.

Calcutta, The 3rd }
October 1883. }

R. G. MUKERJEE
Manager.

NOTICE.

Sealed-Tenders are invited for the Execution of the following works on the roads in the District of Dinagore.

Applications are to be addressed to the Chairman District Road Cess Committee before the 25th instant. The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. All materials that may have to be used from stock will be deducted from contractor's bill. Any further information can be obtained from the District Engineer on application.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

	Amount.
Mohadebpore towards Sultanpore	
Earth work and bridges (timber)	7,250

REPAIRS.

Murshidabad Road, repairs to roads and bridges	5,000
Darjeeling Road Do. Do.	3,800
Bogra Road Do. Do.	1,900
Purneah Road Do. Do.	2,000
Maldah Road Do. Do.	3,000
Gangarampore Road Do. Do.	2,700
Burgunj towards Darwand Do. Do.	750
Potiram towards Hillu Do. Do.	400
Ghoraghat towards Hillu Do. Do.	1,350
Nutpore to Hapinah Do. Do.	1,800
Peergung to Ranisonkoil Do. Do.	760
Dinagore to Hemtabad Do. Do.	2,200
Kishenganj Road Do. Do.	2,700
Dinagore to Patiram... Do. Do.	1,800
Patiram to Mohadebpore Do. Do.	1,400
Bogra Road to Ghoraghat Do. Do.	1,000
Beergunj to Peerganj Do. Do.	650
Thakoorgoan to Peergunj Do. Do.	800
Toria to Ranisonkoil Do. Do.	400
Ranisonkoil to Roynunj Do. Do.	350
Roynunj towards Gozole Do. Do.	950
Akhanagore to Churamon Do. Do.	1,200
Balurgat towards Hillu Do. Do.	500
Patiram to Phulbaree Do. Do.	800
Dinagore Drainage Canal clearing silt and repairing slopes	2,500

UMACHURN BANERJEE
for Chairman.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following well tried medicine is so efficacious that thousands of patients have been perfectly cured by it in very short time.

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY.—A week's use brings the semen to its natural condition, however vitiated it may be. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers. In fact, it is a true specific for all sorts of seminal diseases. Price Rs. 5. Postage As. 8.

Direction for use are wrapped round the boxes.

The medicine may be sent by value payable post, Gulam Husein Manager, Jawahir Eksir Medical Hall Benares.

Corporation of the Town of Calcutta WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT. TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the following subsidiary works or any one or more of them in connection with the laying of the 48-inch main from Pultah to Tallah.

(1.) A light railway, 9 miles long, with the necessary crossings, switches, &c., complete, with 12 Trucks and 2 Locomotives for the conveyance of pipes weighing from 3 to 4 tons each. Tenders to submit specification with his tender, which is not to include laying, but is to include delivery on river-bank at a few miles above Calcutta.

(2.) The construction of a teak-wood pile jetty complete on the bank of Hooghly river near Augurparah.

(3.) The providing of a steam crane delivered complete at the above jetty to lift 5 tons. Tenderer to submit specification with tender.

(4.) Taking delivery of 18,342 tons of pipes over ship's side, boating same to jetty at Augurparah, and landing the same.

(5.) Opening and re-filling pipe trench and conveying away all surplus soil.

(6.) Concrete under pipe, according to specification amounting probably to 2 lacs of cubic feet, including supplying of all materials and labour.

(7.) The construction of 18 cross culverts as per plans and specification.

General specification, with further particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineer.

Tenders are to be addressed under cover to the Chairman, and will be received by him up to noon of the 3rd November next.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT. TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the laying of a 48-inch cast iron main from the head works at Pultah to Tallah, a distance of about 12½ miles, and for its maintenance for one year after it has been laid.

The works comprises every thing required from the taking delivery of the pipes and materials at the ship's side to the delivery of the main in a complete state to the Commissioners in accordance with specification.

Specification with further particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineer.

Tenders are to be addressed under cover to the Chairman and will be received by him up to noon of the 3rd November next.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation,
NOTICE

Is hereby given that the registration of carts Hackeries and other wheeled Vehicles without springs for the (2nd) second half year of the official year 1883-84 will under Section 83 of Act IV. B. C. of 1876, commence from the 1st of October 1883, and that a fee of Rs 4 will be required at the time for each registration under Section 85 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

By order
NOBOPAL MITTER,
Registrars of carts and Hackeries.

Notice.

No.	Address	Rs.	Amount
148	Do 2 storied house	28,000	4,000
147	Do 2 " "	5,500	2,500
146	Do 3 " "	2,500	2,500
145	Do 3 " "	2,500	

Burdwan Mahajontola.

1 storied house " 800

Banares Misirpooker.

3 storied house " 6,000

Intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers early to the Manager.

MOHESH CHUNDER SINGH,
Manager, Sultangachi Estate,
Tumlook.

WANTED.

An Overseer on Rs. 100 per mensem including travelling allowance.

Preference will be given to the graduates of the Engineering College who have worked for at least 3 years in the P. W. Department.

Applications for the appointment together with copies of testimonials will be received up to the 20th October 1883.

Dhabri, } District Engineer,
The 19th September, } Goalpara District.
1883.

Calcutta Exhibition.

LADIES COURT.

The Calcutta Exhibition Executive Committee on Monday, the 2nd inst., the Ladies' Court was officially inaugurated, and a large amount of space allotted free of all cost, and they will remain the fitting up of the Court, and the ladies will require a staff of three or four people to attend to the ladies always in attendance during the long time the Exhibition will be open, some thirteen hours a day and as there is no means of closing any court separately, it must be attended to. It is not a kind of work the Committee could ask any lady to undertake gratuitously, so the attendance will have to be hired for the purpose.

After mature deliberation it was agreed that in order to encourage all classes of Europeans and Natives, rich and poor to contribute their work, it would be better not to make any change for the space occupied, as it might deter many people especially heads of Schools and such like Institutions, where a great deal of excellent work is done, but they have really no fund at their command which they could use for such a purpose.

The Ladies' Committee therefore appeal to the gallant and liberal Calcutta Public for the means to enable them to carry this praiseworthy intention to a successful result. The Ladies are only too happy to give their time to the superintendence, arrangements and accounts, and feel sure that this appeal will be liberally responded to. Should there be a large surplus, prizes can be given at the end of the season for the best work of its kind.

It is to be hoped that Native Gentlemen also will join, as the Committee have specially invited their Ladies to compete.

Subscription will be received by the Honorary Secretary, and the sums acknowledged weekly in the *Englishman*.

GEO. R. CLARKE,
Hony. Secy.

8, Harrington Street.

Subscriptions. ... Rs 25

Jules Joubert, Esq.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that under section 67 of Act IV. (B. C.) 1876 Licenses for carriages, Horses Ponies or Mules kept within the Town for the 2nd half of the official year commencing from 1st of October 1883 should be taken out at once. Parties failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

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	Per	Half-year.	
	Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds the above rate	8	0	0
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If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage	6	0	0
For every horse (not a race horse) pony, or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

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